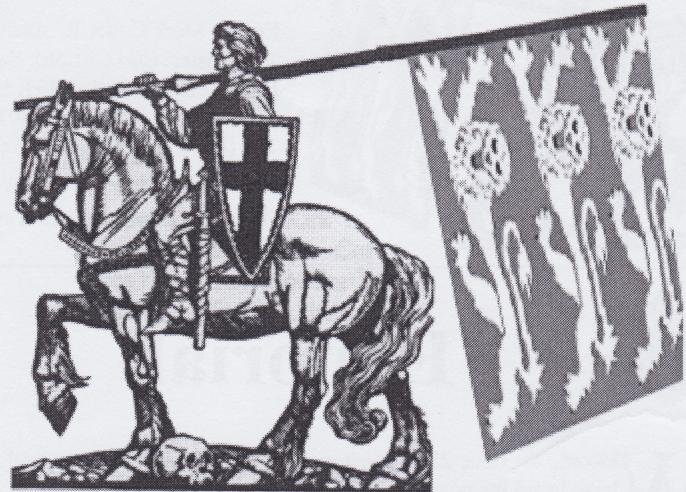


Heritage and Destiny



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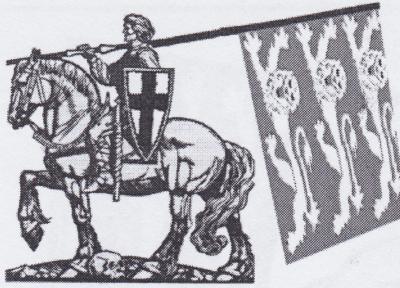
Stand Men of the West - Today is the day we fight!

Jan-March 2007

For your tomorrow we gave our today



England First Party, led by *H&D* editor Cllr. Mark Cotterill (*centre-right*) and Cllr. Michael Johnson (*far-right*) and British People's Party delegates prepare to lay wreaths at the Cenotaph in Darwen, Lancashire, on Remembrance Day 2006



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Editorial

Welcome to Issue 27 of *Heritage and Destiny*. Most readers will have heard the news that BNP leader Nick Griffin and his friend Mark Collett won another victory for Free Speech in November at Leeds Crown Court. They were both found 'not guilty' of inciting racial hatred - and quite correctly too.

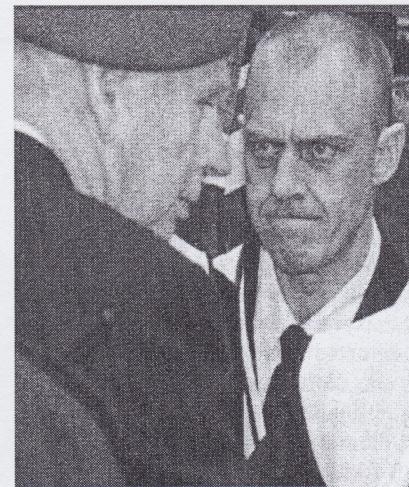
However, a few days later in another Crown Court - Norwich in Norfolk - 76-year-old National Front chairman Tom Holmes was being accused of "gratuitous, ignorant and hurtful" racial abuse while canvassing during last years local council elections. Unlike Griffin and Collett, who were found not guilty by a racially aware Leeds jury, Holmes was found guilty by the much more liberal Norwich jury - and was given a six-month curfew.

Many in the nationalist movement were surprised, even shocked by the outcome of the two trials. If we were gamblers the smart money would have gone on Griffin and Collett (especially) being found guilty and Holmes not guilty - but it turned out to be the other way round!

Also unlike Griffin and Collett, Holmes' trial received no media attention (outside Norfolk) at all. What were the establishment trying to hide here?

The prosecution claimed that Holmes swore and shouted "go home to Pakistan" to a woman of Greek Cypriot origin while delivering NF leaflets in Yarmouth in April. The women had asked him not to post the leaflets to her home again, and felt 'angry, intimidated and upset by his response.'

Holmes quite rightly denied racially aggravated harassment but was convicted following a short trial in late November. He was warned by Judge Daniel Worsley that he could face a suspended prison sentence, a community punishment or fine, or both.



Tom Holmes (left), NF chairman, the latest victim of oppressive race laws, seen here on Remembrance Day with former Oldham BNP and NF candidate Darren Dobson

Judge Daniel added: "It is sad to see a 76-year-old with no previous convictions in the dock, even though you are bitter and have shown no remorse or understanding. I have said that I am not going to send you to prison but you need to be punished for this and be seen to be punished. "I could sentence you to unpaid, free work in the community along with younger criminals and a fine of some two or three thousand pounds, and an order that you pay costs, but you're neither fit enough for the work and you are on income support so there is not really any money the court can take from you. So, instead, I will impose a curfew simply as a punishment - a home imprisonment order as I will call it."

Holmes, an ex-serviceman and a veteran nationalist, who was a founder member of the NF polled 345 votes in the May local elections, must now reside at home between 10am and 10pm on Saturdays and Sundays for six months, so stopping him from attending most NF activities.

The public gallery was packed with NF supporters, most of whom reacted with audible anger during the sentencing. As Judge Worsley retired, one shouted "three cheers for Tommy", which was followed by loud applause and another shouting "the fight will go on".

And the fight will go on. It is an utter disgrace that Tom Holmes was even charged with this let alone be found guilty.

As always please send us your letters, press cuttings, photos, artwork and most importantly your quality articles and reviews (book, movie, CD and DVD reviews are most welcome). We also welcome any comments, suggestions or criticisms you might have.

Why not buy some extra copies of this issue to give out (or sell them!) at your next branch meeting. We still need your regular donations - however large or small, every Dollar, Pound or even Euro counts. Please try and send in whatever you can afford.

Thanks once again for your support, together we will win.

Heritage and Destiny

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Nick Griffin: Is He Bad, or Just Mad?

Who has been responsible for the recent phenomenal growth in British nationalism, to the point where it is now arguably a viable political alternative to the old, tired established political parties? Without a doubt, Nick Griffin.

Who is responsible for stopping British nationalism from achieving any real power and represents the biggest threat that British nationalism faces? Um, well that could be Nick Griffin as well.

This certainly sounds like a contradiction, but I don't believe that it is. I write as one who was, up to as recently as twelve months ago, a Griffin loyalist, one who took an active part in supporting Nick Griffin following the breakaway of the Freedom Party and again actively drummed up support for him when it seemed likely that there would be a leadership challenge from John Tyndall, and one who was an enthusiastic promoter of his moderation and modernisation policy, running a staunchly loyal BNP branch, organising meetings and other events in support of his policies and speaking at local and national events as a Griffin advocate.

By inclination I have always gravitated to the more militant and fundamentalist wing of the nationalist movement, and this is something that I have never found a reason to be apologetic for; however, a BNP with a real chance of winning electoral power of some magnitude, even if moderated and multi-cultural, would be infinitely preferable to either a militant BNP consigned to the lunatic fringe or an establishment party dedicated to serving its own selfish interests at the expense of our people and nation.

At least, that is the view that I took, and I think that the breathtaking hypocrisy that New Labour is currently showing over the Muslim problem, in order to try to gain enough White votes to keep its grubby paws in the honey-pot that is Westminster for another term, is proof that the establishment parties would quite happily put the necessary resources into clearing up our asylum, illegal immigration and foreign criminal fiasco (and much more) if it was the price of stopping the BNP (or anyone else) from upsetting their cosy, and profitable, little cartel.

But back to the original statements. For the sake of this article I will assume that the growth and success of the BNP over the last eight years is due to Nick Griffin. There are many different views on this, and mine may take the form of a later article, but for brevity, and to keep things simple, I will accept the argument that Nick Griffin and the growth of the BNP are interwoven. It certainly cannot be denied that the most successful period of the BNP's history, and one that has apparently not yet ended, corresponds almost exactly with his period at the helm of the party.

It also cannot be denied that in many people's view, especially in the eyes of the voter likely to cast his ballot in favour of the BNP, Nick Griffin is the BNP, and the BNP is Nick Griffin. With a record number of councillors, sitting on an ever-increasing number of local authorities, and with not far short of the magical figure of one million votes cast for the BNP in the recent European elections (despite the surprisingly well-funded UKIP campaign) and the BNP the most popular and most visited party political website in the UK, the first statement would seem to be self-evident. If that is so, then the second must, simply must, be either false, or else the ravings of a jealous or bitter rival with nothing better to offer?

This is not an article attacking Nick Griffin's past record, although that may well form part of a later article on his politics and tactics. This article will be concerned solely with his leadership of the BNP. It will put forward

a brief potted history of the BNP under Nick Griffin and see where his policies and, most importantly, his tactics, have taken the party and where they have failed it. It will inevitably have to try to predict what would have happened had another person been running the party; this is, of course, pure guesswork. However, had another (and the only likely 'other' would have to be John Tyndall) been at the head of the party, different tactics would inevitably have been followed, with unpredictable results, and so I will try to restrict these guesses to the bare minimum and concentrate instead on what has happened.

Following Nick Griffin's election as leader of the BNP, very nearly the first significant thing that was done was a purge of BNP members.

These were, in the first instance, strong supporters of John Tyndall, and their replacement with supporters of the new regime was, if not always pleasant, then certainly understandable and expected.

This soon escalated into a more personal campaign against John Tyndall himself, and against his private magazine *Spearhead*, which up to that point was probably the most important publication in support of the party. The decision to ban its sale at party meetings was perhaps understandable, but in light of the fact that *Spearhead* always gave free advertising to all official BNP publications, that, despite its increasingly forceful concerns over party policy it remained consistent in urging people to remain loyal to the BNP, and that *Spearhead* was such a well-known, respected and veteran publication, this prohibition was petty and childish.

To deliberately attempt to destroy such an august periodical is the first, albeit minor, black mark against Griffin. Unfortunately, *Spearhead* was simply the first nationalist victim in a long line of casualties.

While the influence of *Spearhead* was still being diminished, a new target was being lined up. This new target was a complete surprise; it was made up of Griffin loyalists! The bulk of the new target consisted of members in the Black Country branches, the most successful region of the country at that point, plus some few others, most notably Mike Newland, BNP Treasurer and Press Officer in London. The other main characters involved were Steve and Sharron Edwards, respectively West Midlands regional organiser and BNP Deputy Leader! As had happened so often in Nick Griffin's past political escapades, this purge was over inconvenient questions being asked about his handling and use of party money.

The short version of this part of the story is that several members in the Black Country and West Midlands were expelled as 'malcontents' and formed their own party, the Freedom Party, which went on to win a seat on Wombourne council in Staffordshire and poll very well in the Black Country for some time. The BNP has only this year managed to get back to about the same level of support in Sandwell as they had in 2000. Had this division not taken place, it is quite possible that the BNP could today be the second party on Sandwell council; they were certainly far stronger here than they were in East Lancashire.

Which is one place where our story next goes. While the Black Country was left, if not floundering then certainly badly winded, the BNP managed to forge ahead in two new areas; Oldham and Burnley, both with excellent local organisers. In Oldham, race riots and highly publicised attacks on elderly white residents, no-go areas and the like, all combined



(left to right) Alan Winder, author of this article; former Burnley BNP campaign manager Simon Bennett; Cllr Michael Johnson; and Cllr Mark Cotterill after laying a wreath at Blackburn's Remembrance Day parade

to give the BNP a major surge in popularity locally. Much of this was due to Mick Treacy, whose unflagging efforts gave the BNP some truly amazing election results, at both local and parliamentary level. They never won a seat in Oldham, but they did record their highest percentage votes there (finishing second, an almost unheard of thing at the time) and Oldham won the BNP a great deal of positive national publicity.

The Oldham results were the bump-start that the BNP needed to convince people that a vote for the BNP was not a wasted vote, even though they failed to get the vital breakthrough of an electoral victory there. All credit to the Oldham members and organisers, whom we will return later.

The other town, Burnley, led a much quieter life at the time. Oldham was feted by Griffin and actively courted national media attention. Burnley led a much more low-key existence and simply got on with being a well-organised and highly efficient branch. The 11% it won in the general election was the first real sign that Burnley was going to be an important piece of the BNP machine, a vote that would have been the highest ever BNP vote in a general election had it not been overshadowed by Oldham, who did even better.

Burnley had also been free from race riots and the fixed stare of the media, and so the branch had managed to largely fly under the *Searchlight* and sundry anti-fascist radar. Indeed, the Burnley result, and the following three council election victories there, were won on local campaigns, locally fought, and with minimal input from the BNP national command, who were concentrating on Oldham. But win they did, and went on to briefly become the official opposition on the town council. Even some in the local Labour Party were predicting that the BNP seemed destined to elect its first MP in the town.

And this was done locally, not nationally. It was done with the active support and involvement of John Tyndall and his prohibited publication. In many ways there were two BNPs at the time – the modern Griffin-BNP, dominated by glitz, publicity opportunities and sound-bytes, and the old Tyndallite-BNP, dominated by hard work, perseverance and a constantly repeated ‘hard-line’ message. It was the Tyndallite version that won the seats, although the modernisers got the most votes.

The moral seems to be that the public were ready to receive the message, regardless of who broadcast it, something which the later electoral success of the Freedom Party, and then the England First Party, seems to show!

But this dual-message system and support for a successful branch only lived for a short time-span. Soon, when John Tyndall appeared in Burnley, details of his presence were somehow ‘leaked’ to the more violent red groups in the north of England, and the inevitable disturbances occurred. The Griffinite clique blamed Tyndall for the bad publicity and soon the high water mark of Burnley was reached and the BNP began a slow decline in the town.

Steven Smith, the organiser responsible for the most dramatic election victories ever achieved by any nationalist party in the UK up to that point in time, was expelled, Burnley branch continued to hang on to six seats, mostly thanks to its previous reputation, but rapidly fell apart and became mainly the repository of protest votes, rather than a serious political threat to the main parties.



Burnley and Clitheroe nationalists (like those above) once had strong BNP branches challenging for power on their local councils - both were wrecked by Griffin's factionalism - now they have joined the EFP

Instead of being a party that seemed to be destined to return the town’s MP, it has become the third or fourth party of the town (depending on how you calculate it), still a local force but hardly a dominant one. Who is generally considered to have been behind the policy of spoiling Burnley rather than letting Tyndall speak to a meeting of the party of which he was a member? Griffin. Who decided to expel Steven Smith? Griffin. Griffin must take the blame for destroying British nationalism’s best ever chance of control of a local authority, and the best ever chance of having an MP.

Following the successes at Burnley, Robin Evans of the BNP won a council by-election in Blackburn. The party really started to look like it was going places! However, a few short months later, the BNP was back with no councillors in Blackburn. The reason? After personality clashes within the Blackburn branch and a row between Robin Evans and regional organiser Chris Jackson over a young female party member, Griffin decided to do nothing, precipitating a split which resulted in the councillor leaving the party, and the BNP have failed to win a single seat there since. However, the England First Party managed to win two seats in May this year.

The BNP next took several seats on several councils. Bradford seemed to be the next big thing looming up on the BNP horizon, the town that would replace Oldham, Burnley and Blackburn. Angela Clarke joined the BNP and won her seat with a landslide majority, the first seat to be won with over 50% of the votes cast. The next thing that members knew was that there had been an argument between her and, on the other side, Griffin and the local organiser. She resigned from the council and her seat was promptly lost to Labour. Due to her personal attachment to the head of the BNP security team, Warren Bennett, a truly professional and effective security organiser, the differences, and nobody seemed to know exactly what they were, spilled over, and the BNP lost the very necessary services of a highly skilled security team.

Bradford also had the distinction of being the target of a BBC/*Searchlight* mole operation. This deserves a little attention, as the highly suspect activities of both the organiser (working for *Searchlight*) and his chief associate (working for the BBC) were reported, on numerous occasions, to the BNP central office, that is, to Griffin himself.

Now, loyalty to an organiser and standing by him is one thing. That is something that I applaud. Ignoring all criticism is another. But this could be an honest mistake. But then again, there is a sting in the tail. The BBC reporter had previously done work with motorcycle gangs and with drug dealers. He had won awards. He had been photographed in the papers and appeared on television. His was a ‘known’ face, if you had the facilities to check these things out. With the number of complaints received, and the fact that there were photos taken of him at the Trafalgar Club dinner to compare to those in the public domain, it was possible to have made some checks which would have saved the BNP a lot of trouble later. This is, of course, with hindsight.



While expelling good activists Griffin has trusted enemy agents such as Andy Sykes (left) and the BBC's Jason Gwynne

Except that the year before, following the Trafalgar Club dinner that year, I had spoken with Griffin. I was working on the railways and doing all sorts of odd shifts at the time, and so the bulk of branch work was being done by my wife. My activities were being fitted in as and when, but I was often up at 2am and at a loose end. I asked to be given something to do that could be fitted in around my shifts, and I was asked to sort out the party's photographic database – something which could be done on-line, was not a great priority, would be very tedious, but when complete could be very useful in identifying who was who. I was told that it consisted of a vast number of photographs, taken from public sources or by party members, with details of when, where, who (if known) and so on attached, but in no order and almost completely useless as an information source as it was in no way accessible. Could I sort it out, get photos and details of violent opponents together, journalists together, idiots we didn't want to be associated with together, all filed, searchable, cross-referenced, and with whatever other information was applicable attached? Yes, of course I could.

Well, nothing ever happened. I spent about six months sending letters, e-mails and making phone calls, asking when I could start, and could some bits be sent to me, but all with no response. After six months I gave up and, so far as I know, the database has never been made usable. If it had been done, Griffin might not be in court as I write this!

But it is worth looking at the different actions taken in Blackburn and Bradford. In Blackburn an elected councillor complained that the types being attracted to BNP meetings would alienate most members of the public. Response? Ignore the councillor, lose the seat, never gain another in the town. While in Bradford two moles run the party into the ground and get the bulk of the local members concerned. Response? Support the moles, let them carry on, and ignore the members. Oh, and stop any work being done which may conclusively identify one of them as being a journalist.

More recently there has been disquiet in Birmingham and beyond. Not surprisingly, it has been to do with money. Firstly, longtime member Keith Axon was expelled for, allegedly, asking where a large sum of money had gone. Then it was learned that BNP super-activist Sharon Ebanks was not going to have her court costs paid for by the BNP, despite the fact that they had raised money, in her name, for a fund specifically to pay these costs. I am no longer a BNP member, but I sent £10 up towards helping a genuine nationalist regardless of party, as my PayPal statement shows. Then we hear that she has been expelled. As I write this, no more is known for sure, although rumours are flying thick and fast, so apart from the bare facts that two of Birmingham's top activists have been expelled and that money raised to help a member who put her head up above the parapet has been kept by the leadership (that is, by Griffin) for purposes unknown, I'll say no more, so as not to in any way prejudice any appeal hearing that may be forthcoming. Suffice to say, it seems likely that the BNP will be having to stand against some very popular independent nationalist candidates in Birmingham next year, making any victory in Britain's second city unlikely.

So what do we have? Is it a consistent pattern? I think so. The BNP is winning seats, but so are the Freedom Party and the England First Party. The English Democrats, UKIP, and the National Front are gaining votes that compare very favourably with those received by the BNP in non-target wards. All of these parties are confused in the public's mind, despite some very obvious differences between them (obvious to those of us who are members, at any rate!), and most people who would vote for one would be likely to vote for any other from the list if they had two votes.

However, almost without exception, those areas where the BNP does best are then destroyed by internal divisions, all of which are linked

directly to Griffin – Black Country, Burnley, Blackburn and Bradford, plus, it seems, Birmingham being destroyed as we watch. In the only serious case of the BNP being infiltrated (that we currently know of) Griffin was active in defending the infiltrators and, despite offers made the previous year, specifically prevented the best way of identifying these infiltrators from being set up. Also, Griffin was directly involved in expelling and sidelining John Tyndall, the BNP founder, in trying to destroy the pro-BNP publication *Spearhead* and in badly damaging the BNP security unit.

This is just a quick overview. There are plenty of other cases that could be brought up. The destruction of East London, West London, Kent, Clitheroe and East Herts, all because they had independently-minded organisers, who built up their branches and were at least on the verge of making significant breakthroughs.

There are also problems faced in setting up branches. The Isle of Wight has been trying to get organised, but finds itself beating its head against a brick wall called head office, I am told.

The attacks on other nationalist groups, including standing spoiler candidates (such as recently in East Rural against the EFP) which only damage the BNP and waste its resources. According to the Leicester organiser on the *Stormfront* website

last year, the BNP will be standing in Wombourne specifically to stop the Freedom Party from winning the seat.

Other objectionable practices include sending out abusive newsletters to members, insulting people in the party and upsetting even loyal members (as in the case with John Tyndall and Mike Easter). I have not even bothered to mention the case of our *Heritage and Destiny* editor yet! Nor Oldham, part II. I said that I would return to Oldham. Mick Treacy, along with his successor as organiser, Anita Corbett, have both recently resigned, citing their inability to work with Griffin and unacceptable interference. The final death knell of another fine branch. The financial state of the BNP was most effectively dealt with separately, by 'E N Ronn' in the last issue of *H&D*.

There is definitely a pattern here. Whenever the BNP manages a breakthrough, or whenever a BNP member obtains a certain level of local recognition, then Griffin manages to destroy it or them. Left to their own devices, there is little doubt that the BNP would be (at least!) the second party in both Burnley and Blackburn, and would have councillors elected in Clitheroe as well, making them a very serious contender for the biggest party throughout East Lancs – instead, they are getting perilously close to being dead ducks there. The same applies to Bradford. Without the unfortunate BBC incident, or with better top-down management, the BNP could be the second party there. Birmingham seems to be rapidly going the way of East Lancs, even before it has had its first confirmed victory.

The London branches, with a few exceptions like Croydon and Bexley, have not recovered from the purges in East and West London. What is going to happen in Barking will only be seen in the fullness of time, but by past standards, it is likely to include expulsions, cries of lack of loyalty and arguments over missing funds.

The only question that remains to my mind is: is Griffin bad (working to a specific agenda hostile to nationalism) or is he mad (not able to see a nationalist organisation in any terms other than a way to line his pocket and massage his ego, and psychologically unable to accept success in others)? Either way, there is a pattern that has emerged, that is consistent with his activities in the past with the National Front, Rock Against Communism and Third Position. The success of so many BNP candidates and the quality and sacrifice of so many individuals within the party notwithstanding, that pattern is not a healthy one for the future of nationalism.

Alan Winder, Hastings, Sussex

The People of Northern Europe - Part 1

Scandinavia and northern Germany have historically been a source of migrants in the peopling of Europe, and Southern Sweden may be said to have constituted the very nucleus of the distinctive Scandinavian and North German breeding population - commonly identified as the Nordic peoples - who were involved in this process. However, it is now known that the population of what is today southern Germany, Bohemia and the upper Danube valley, the original homeland of the Celts, was also occupied by essentially the same people, and that the Celts of history were cousins to, and virtually indistinguishable from, their proto-Germanic neighbors to the north. Four thousand years ago, Celts and Germans probably spoke the same language, and only when the southern, Celtic, element began to expand outwards to the southeast, south, and west, did the differences between them become accentuated.

Thus, until the time of the Bronze Age, the population of northern Europe from Scandinavia to the Alps comprised a relatively homogeneous genetic entity. But in the Bronze and Iron ages it emerged in history as a prolific epicenter that dispatched successive waves of men and women into other parts of Europe, and eventually to all the continents of the world. The outward migrations of these northern peoples most frequently assumed a warlike form, and where successful the North European victors then established themselves as a ruling class over such remnants of the indigenous population as survived. So common was this that a belief arose that Nordic physical characteristics might be equated with nobility of social status, and even with an heroic, military or martial spirit. As is well known, this tradition was to acquire a widespread political significance in Germany during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, when it came to be adopted as a political tenet. Since then, because of the events that culminated in the widespread slaughter and destruction of World War II, the study of North European and specifically of Nordic physical anthropology has been somewhat shunned. But now that several decades have passed since the tragic events of the 1940s, it seems proper that we may once again take an objective and unbiased look at this historically important component of the Indo-German anthropological scene.

The Nordic Physiognomy

The population of Germany and Scandinavia in Neolithic times seems to have been ancestral to both the Celtic and the Germanic peoples, the two languages probably only becoming separate during the course of the second millennium B.C. Amongst these, the more northerly portion of the population living in Scandinavia and what is now northern Germany spoke dialects which later came to be classified as German, while those in the southern parts of present day Germany, Switzerland and Austria, spoke dialects which were to evolve into the Celtic language of historical times. This separation was further enhanced after many of the Celts migrated outwards in a series of waves of conquest,

westwards, southwards and eastwards, while those who remained in their old Neolithic homeland became absorbed into the German-speaking peoples as the latter expanded southwards.

This entire population was Nordic in physical type, with a facial appearance that has come to be regarded as aristocratic because of the wide areas of Europe which were subsequently conquered by first Celts and then Germans, who thus founded many of the nations of modern Europe and ruled in these for centuries as an aristocracy.

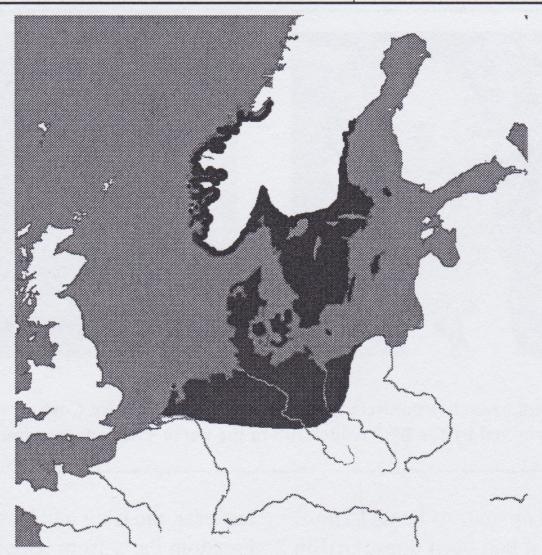
The classic Nordic is represented by remains found at such archeological sites as Osterdal in the north, and Hallstatt in the south. This Nordic type is generally dolichocephalic with a facial index of over 90 and a cephalic index around 75. The greater length of the head in relation to the breadth is partly due to the back of the head jutting out over the back of the neck. The forehead is always high, and sometimes this is accentuated in appearance by the impression of being pressed in somewhat from the sides. In the male there are frequently traces of light brow ridges above the eyes. The forehead is high and usually slopes slightly backwards. The nose is either straight or convex, and narrow, and the chin likewise tends to be narrow, sharp and firm. The face characteristically reveals a threefold break at the line of the profile - the first at the base of the high, sloping forehead, the second at the high-bridged nose, and the third at the chin, which is

invariably clear-cut. The jaws are never prognathous.

The fleshy parts of the face also contribute to a clear-cut, angular appearance. The nose is sharply defined, the lips are thin, particularly so in the case of the upper lip, and there is often a deep groove in the upper lip, stretching from the nose to the mouth.

The coloring of skin, eyes and hair is generally light. Most characteristically the skin is very lightly pigmented, so that the blood shows through with a rosy hue, and the veins show through with a blue lustre (giving rise in Spain to the expression "blue blood in his veins," in reference to the lighter skin color of the Gothic-descended aristocracy in contrast to the more heavily pigmented skins of the indigenous Mediterranean population). The iris of the Nordic eye is blue, blue-gray or gray, and never brown or black. Hair color similarly ranges from a golden-blond (as distinct from the flaxen blond of the East Baltic area) to light brown, and in adulthood, even dark brown - though the latter usually indicates some degree of Atlanto-Mediterranean genetic admixture. Such admixture, common in the British Isles, seldom modifies the facial features to any marked degree, because there is little skeletal difference between the Mediterranean and Nordic types. Pigmentation of hair color always increases in adulthood, so that individuals who are fair-headed in childhood may become considerably darker in hair color on reaching adulthood.

In summary, it would seem probable from accumulating knowledge that the entire western portion of Eurasia, north of the Alps, the Caucasus, the Elburz and even the Pamirs, excluding only the sub-Arctic north, was in late Neolithic times populated by fair Caucasoids, who spoke languages which survived as or were



The German language evolved from 'proto-Germanic' dialects spoken in southern Scandinavia and northern Germany, but the people of these areas were originally indistinguishable from their 'Celtic' neighbours to the south

melded into the Indo-German languages known to us in historic times. In the course of history, however, genes from the east and south resulted in hybridization in those border areas, and at the beginning of the Twentieth century it was primarily only in Northern Europe, amongst the peoples of Germanic and to a lesser extent Slavic and East Baltic speech, that the fair Caucasoids remained relatively pure and unadmixed. Light coloring tends to quickly disappear when lightly-pigmented people mate with others whose eyes, hair or skin is more heavily pigmented, and the refined, more sharply chiseled, features characteristic of the Nordic are easily lost when mated with persons of a different physiognomy.

The Germanic Language and the Indo-European or Indo-Germanic Family of Languages

If a language map of modern Europe is examined it will be seen that most of the languages spoken in Europe at the present time belong to the Indo-European or Indo-Germanic family of languages. The exceptions are Basque, Hungarian, Finnish, Estonian, some Finno-Ugrian languages in Northwestern Russia, Turkish in European Russia and some minor languages in the mountainous regions of the Caucasus.

Indo-German languages, which include German and Celtic, are by no means restricted to Europe, nor were they in early historical times. Indeed, the names Indo-European or Indo-German were given to them because they extended since ancient times across Europe and large parts of Asia as far as the Indian subcontinent. The question has always been: Are the Indo-German languages of Asia the result of colonization from an early central European homeland, or was there an earlier homeland in the Western Asian steppes, or even in Anatolia? The debate still continues.

These Indo-European or Indo-German family of languages, were formerly often known as the Aryan languages, since they were spoken by a conquering and ruling people, as implied by the ancient term *Arya* or *noble*. To avoid the *Herrenvolk* implications of Aryan, it became the custom to refer to this group of languages and peoples as Indo-German, and subsequently by a yet further modification which employed a purely geographical reference, to Indo-European. Because of obvious political implications of this term in modern times, we propose to use the term Indo-German in this text, although we must remember that contemporary academic usage, except amongst some scholars still active in Germany, prefer the totally apolitical geographical term Indo-European.

The Indo-German languages, both living and extinct, may be classified as follows, listing them geographically roughly from East to West:

1. Indo-Iranian:

a) Indic or Indo-Aryan: the language of the Rig Vedas, Sanskrit, Prakrit, Pali, Modern Indic, of which the most important are: Sindhi, Bengali and Hindi.

b) Iranian: Avestan, the language of the Avesta attributed to Zarathustra, Afghan, Old Persian, the language of the cuneiform inscriptions, Modern Iranian, Kurdic, and Ossetic (spoken in parts of the Caucasus).

- c) Sacian (extinct).
- d) Scythian (extinct).
- e) Sarmatian (extinct).

2. *Tocharian*, in East Turkestan (extinct).

3. *Thraco-Phrygian* (extinct), Thracian in ancient Thrace in the Balkans, Phrygian in Asia Minor.

4. *Armenian*.

5. *Hittite* (extinct) in Asia Minor and several related Anatolian languages.
6. *Mitannic* (extinct) in the Near East.
7. *Hellenic*: Ionic, Attic, Doric, West Greek, Macedonian.
8. *Illyrian* in Central Eastern Europe (extinct, if its possible survival in Albanian is excluded).
9. *Albanian*.
10. *Balto-Slavic*:
 - a) Baltic: Old Prussian (extinct), Lithuanian, Lettic.
 - b) Slavic: Bulgarian, Serbian, Croatian, Slovenian, Russian, Ukrainian, Polish, Czech, Slovakian.
11. *Italic*:
 - a) Oscan-Umbrian (extinct).
 - b) Latin, from which are descended the Romance languages: Italian, Spanish, Catalonian, Portuguese, Provencal, French, Rhaeto-Romanic, Romanian.
12. *Celtic*.
 - Goidelic: Continental Celtic (extinct), Cornish (extinct), Gaelic in Scotland, Erse in Ireland, Manx on the Isle of Man (virtually extinct).
 - Brythonic: Welsh or Cymric, Breton (a reintroduction into Northwestern France from Britain at the time of the Anglo-Saxon invasions)
13. *Germanic*:
 - a) North Germanic: Icelandic, Norwegian, Danish, Swedish.
 - b) West Germanic: English, German, Dutch, Flemish, Frisian.
 - c) East Germanic: Gothic, Burgundian, Langobardic and many others (all extinct).

There seems to have been a close relationship among Latin, Oscan-Umbrian and Celtic, and also between Celtic and Germanic. Indeed, it has been suggested that the Celts and the Germans were largely one and the same people until they diverged as a result of widespread Celtic migrations and conquests and then by a similar pattern of Germanic migration.

A general division of Indo-German into West and East Indo-German can be made on the basis of the development of the front palatals *k*, *g*, *kh*, *gh*, which in in Indo-Iranian, Balto-Slavic, Armenian and Albanian appear as voiceless or voiced sibilants under certain conditions, whereas in Hellenic, Italic, Celtic and Germanic they retain, or retained before later changes took place, the palatal *k* or *g* sound. The languages of the first division are called *satem* languages, those of the second *c(k)entum*. There would appear to be a fundamental division into the two great dialect fields, in spite of some discrepancies. One possible center of dispersion would be Southeastern Europe, the other Central or even Northern Europe.

Tocharic in East Turkestan is more closely related to the *centum* division than to the *satem*. This might be compared with the appearance of a Celtic language in Asia Minor, Galatian, which survived until the time of St. Paul. Both are regarded as isolated expansion groups, the Celtic entry into Anatolia being documented as having taken place in historical times.

The dialect division into *centum* and *satem* languages indicates a cleavage in an original linguistic and cultural unity. This original unity appears in the interrelationships among such hyphenated groups as Thraco-Phrygian, Indo-Iranian, Balto-Slavic, Italo-Celtic, Germanic and Latin. These interrelationships can only mean an expansion of Indo-German speaking peoples from some area where linguistic and cultural unity were possible.

Dr. Sidney Green, Brooklyn, New York

This article continues in the next issue of H&D with The Early History of the Indo-Germans.

Polls Apart -

Do opinion polls reflect nationalist support?

Several times a month (or several times a day during an election campaign) British newspapers or television programmes publish opinion poll data supposedly reflecting the levels of support for political parties. Polls are carried out by independent organisations, the most well known being MORI, ICM, Populus and YouGov.

Poll figures almost always include just the three main parties - Labour, Conservative and Liberal Democrat - with the remainder lumped together as 'Others'. Until recently it was difficult to discover the poll ratings of racial nationalist parties, but it is sometimes possible now to discover such rarely reported data from pollsters' websites.

Poll figures for the BNP have varied widely. By far the biggest headlines in this area came in April 2006 when between 18% and 24% of voters were reported as saying they would "consider" voting BNP, but most polls have shown negligible BNP support. Why is there such disparity?

The April 2006 figures relate to just 26 local authority areas where the BNP fielded two or more candidates at the 2003 local elections. In other words they exclude the vast majority of the country where the BNP has never fielded a candidate, whereas most polls purport to reflect public opinion nationwide.

A YouGov poll in April 2006 showed 7% BNP support, and this remains the highest level the party has ever achieved in a nationwide poll. The most recent YouGov surveys in October and November 2006 had the BNP at 3%.

Rival pollsters Populus report 2% BNP support in their December 2006 survey. MORI and ICM do not reveal the BNP score, but their totals for 'Others' are consistent with BNP support of 2% or 3%.

Many readers will be surprised that the BNP's poll figures are so consistently low, since in local by-elections the party frequently achieves 15% or more, and almost never falls below 5%. Some nationalists argue that polls are part of a media conspiracy to play down BNP support, but I believe such paranoia is mistaken in this instance.

Polling companies do make an honest attempt to discover and report genuine information about public attitudes, and if anything media reports of polls were biased in the BNP's favour during the last local election campaign.

However there are deep seated problems with the process of opinion polling which in my view lead to underestimates of potential BNP support. Some pollsters, notably MORI, conduct face to face interviews. Many respondents (even now) are too embarrassed to admit BNP support when confronted by a stranger, especially if that stranger is non-White!

The usual question in a poll is "If there were a general election tomorrow, which party would you vote for?" Even if respondents attempt an honest answer, very few could be certain that they would have a BNP parliamentary candidate in their constituency. Moreover many voters would back the BNP in a local election, and especially a local by-election, but not in a parliamentary contest, partly because of the 'wasted vote' argument.

General election turnout collapsed in 2001, when only 59.4% of the electorate cast a vote, compared to 71.5% in 1997. Turnout has remained low at all subsequent elections. In response pollsters have refined their methods to try to ensure a representative sample. Most now ask about the likelihood of a respondent turning out, and only those who are certain or very likely to vote are included in the poll sample. This means that the type of disillusioned voters tempted to

back the BNP are excluded from surveys if they indicate that they may not turn out to vote.

The worst year for polling companies was 1992, when even the normally reliable exit polls, taken as voters leave polling stations, incorrectly predicted a Labour victory. Inquests into this embarrassing failure pointed to several factors which were leading polls into error. Among these was the "spiral of silence" theory, first developed by the German social scientist Elisabeth Noelle-Neumann. She argued that respondents were influenced by what they perceived to be prevailing opinion among the wider public. In 1992 people felt that Labour was likely to win the election, a perception influenced by media pundits. Therefore when questioned by pollsters a significant number of respondents said they were Labour supporters because they felt this was what they were supposed to believe, even though they were actually Conservatives.

Just a few weeks ago a poll for *The Times* showed 46% of respondents claiming that they would attend a church service during the Christmas period - the actual number doing so was more like 6%. Clearly many people were lying.

The spiral of silence theory is especially applicable to racially conscious voters. 'Racism' is commonly thought to be a bad thing, verging on criminality. Therefore pro-BNP voters may be less inclined than others to answer pollsters' questions honestly. Pollsters have developed various weighting techniques to counter pro-Labour and anti-Conservative bias in their sampling, but so far no similar efforts have been made to counter anti-BNP bias.

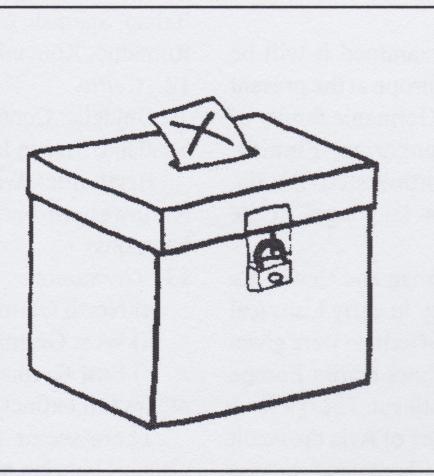
The rise and fall of support for Labour and the Conservatives can be reasonably accurately discerned from polls, but statistics are less reliable when dealing with such a small sub-sample as BNP supporters. In the latest Populus poll, for example, the 2% figure for the BNP represented just thirteen respondents. The smaller the figure, the less likely it is to be statistically accurate.

A far more accurate way of measuring potential BNP support is to look at the level of public concern on particular issues - notably race, immigration and asylum seekers. The latest MORI poll showed that 22% of voters rated race and immigration as the most important political issue facing Britain today - more than any other issue except for terrorism, also named by 22%. For most of the 1980s and 1990s fewer than 5% of voters rated race and immigration as the most important issue. It was way down the list of priorities compared to issues such as unemployment, education and the National Health Service.

Although the BNP has a wide range of policies, the party's main appeal has always been to racially conscious voters. The problem is that even when most voters are sympathetic to the party's stance on the main issue of the day, this is not enough to guarantee that they will vote BNP. During the 2005 general election the Conservatives had a 25% lead over Labour as the party seen as best to handle asylum and immigration issues - yet Labour finished 3% ahead of the Tories in the actual election.

For all the effort that the Tories put into stressing the asylum issue, most voters simply didn't trust them - understandably given the party's record of hypocrisy. This question of trust has the potential to cripple the BNP as well, given the well documented scandals over party finances and other internal problems.

Peter Rushmore, Manchester, England



Kevin Hughes - Political Prisoner

Editor's Note: The following letter was sent to me shortly before Christmas, from former BNP organiser Kevin Hughes, who is now resides in HMP Featherstone, in Wolverhampton, for a crime he did not commit (see H&D issue 25). We publish the letter here unedited.

H&D readers sending Kevin a letter of support or card, should please remember to enclose a SAE as Kevin has no stamps and few office supplies.

Dear Mark, I hope you are well. Yes, I'm still here, no doubt you would have heard about the appeal. Scheduled for 10.30am, brought forward to 10 am, I believe for the sole purpose people would miss it, many did!!

Once again no evidence of any injuries was mentioned and the fact that the police originally charged me with only common assault was ignored. I was told three judges were to sit, headed by a liberal lady judge.

Three judges are the norm at the court of appeal, However only two were present. Where was the third one? The liberal lady judge was not there.

Six months was knocked off the Religious/Racially aggravated supposed offence, reducing sentence to 24 months from 30 months.

Back to my original trial which began on the 24th May 2006. Please remember, a few weeks ear-

lier my name was front page news on both local Redditch papers. Worcester as you know is only about 15-20 miles from Redditch. As my wife and I went into the building I was met by my solicitor's receptionist, who told me my barrister had been changed!!!

So I was to begin the first day with a barrister who knew nothing of the case. He never had time to think things over.

Normally when a BNP organiser or any other person in the party has to appear in court, the press are everywhere. No press turned up!!!

I would have thought the local press would have been all over me after winning that election a few weeks earlier.

I met my new barrister, an Ian Speed, from Birmingham (a long way from Worcester).

As soon as court started, the judge upgraded the charge from common assault to section 47 assault (ABH), without any proof of any assault or injuries. Ian Speed nodded in agreement with the judge and prosecutor.

Let me quote from CPS guidelines:

A verdict of assault occasioning actual bodily harm may be returned on proof of an assault together with proof of the fact that actual bodily harm was occasioned by the assault.

There was no proof because there were no injuries. At the beginning of the trial the prosecutor said to the jury "It is one man's word against the other". So you see Mark, there was no evidence or proof.

My barrister Ian Speed, met with the prosecutor before it began and they talked about my BNP membership.

It was decided my membership would not be mentioned. When I was being questioned the prosecutor said "You're a member of the BNP aren't you." I was shocked!!! My barrister stood up and remonstrated then the jury were asked to leave while this carried on.

No press to witness this. They then came back in. Then the prosecutor asked me if I was a councilor, I said no. He then asked me about the BNP's policy on immigration!!! My barrister just stood there, aghast.

The judge instructed me to tell the jury!!!! Where were the press? They did not want the press to witness this. State terrorism?

Then Judge McEvoy sentenced me, a happily married man, who runs a business, to thirty months for an assault that did not have any injuries. There was no bloody assault. I have Asian business partners and one came to the appeal. I was denied pre-sentence reports that would have highlighted this. This is a stitch up Mark!

Can you please print this in its entirety in *Heritage and Destiny* - please help me.

I do not have any S.A.E.'s for you. Please get back to me.

Mark, I have been denied tagging (HDL), apparently racially aggravated offences are ineligible for HDL tagging unless there are exceptional circumstances. I believe exceptional circumstances exist: resident address; a business to maintain; married for over twenty years; low risk; do not use drugs.

Compared to many other people they do tag, these are I believe exceptional circumstances - don't you?

Mark I need help, are there any solicitors left in this country who want justice, not just their back pockets kept full!!!!

Yours sincerely,

Kevin Hughes, XB4290, HMP Featherstone, New Road, Featherstone, Wolverhampton, WV10 7PU.

PS: All the trash that need to come to prison, there is no room and they lock someone up like me. No injuries and no evidence of any assault. The story in the *Worcester Evening News* published after the trial was incorrect. At the beginning of the trial the prosecutor said to the jury "it's one man's word against the other". So you see Mark, there was no evidence of any assault.



Book Review: *Once in a Lifetime*, by Gavin Newsham

Published by Atlantic Press, 2006, ISBN 1-8435-4375-3 (pbk), 304pp. Available from Atlantic Books, Ormond House, 26-27 Boswell Street, London WC1N 3JZ, or from www.amazon.co.uk currently on offer at £5.39 (including postage).

Beginning in the mid seventies soccer exploded in popularity in America. Crowds of over seventy thousand were not uncommon at Giants Stadium where the New York Cosmos played. There were other hot spots as well. The Tampa Bay Rowdies, Fort Lauderdale Strikers, Minnesota Kicks, Washington Diplomats and others all drew huge crowds. Many of the world's top players yearned to play for the American teams, in general, and the Cosmos, in particular, and a not insignificant number of them eventually did. This was it, the world's sport, the beautiful game had arrived in the biggest sports market on the face of the earth. In 1979 the touring Argentinian national team, World Cup champions, was only able to defeat the Cosmos 1 – 0 on an eighty ninth minute header and only after a seemingly perfect goal by Giorgio Chinaglia was waved off due to a possibly phantom off-side. The game sold out Giants Stadium, over seventy seven thousand people were there.

In less than a decade, though, it all ended. Beginning in the early eighties the North American Soccer League became smaller from year to year. Eventually, the Cosmos folded and then the league disbanded.

Why? What made the rocket take off?
Why did it crash?

This fascinating tale and the questions it must evoke are the subject of a new book and movie, both with the title, *Once in a Lifetime: The Extraordinary Story of the New York Cosmos*. The same cast of fascinating characters appears in both. Pele, Beckenbauer, Chinaglia, the Brazilian great Carlos Alberto, Yugoslav midfielder Vladislav Bogiecivic and Dutch super star Johann Neeskens all came through the Cosmos and all figure largely in their story.

England, too, made its contribution, with Manchester City's Dennis Tueart and Coventry's Steve Hunt spending some time winning Soccer Bowl championships at Giants Stadium. For a period, these two wingers played alongside the moody and mercurial Chinaglia, who, as the book and movie both record at great length, wanted the ball gotten to him in the box, on the ground (not in the air mind you!), all the time or, well, there would be lots of trouble for all concerned.

The Cosmos were originally just another poor franchise in the little known North American Soccer League. They played in the run down, tiny Downing Stadium located on Randall's Island. This Island, unknown even to most New Yorkers, lies in the East River between the boroughs of Manhattan and Queens. The stadium, such as it was, had functioned mostly as a dirt field for high school gridiron football games, track and field and minor league soccer. The soccer was attended largely by non-English speaking crowds.

The stands had no seats, simply concrete slabs and the spectators would often bring pillows to keep their posteriors from aching after games. When the dirt pitch covered with pebbles began to look ridiculous, the stadium owners would splash green paint on the stones.

It was into this disarray that the New York Cosmos in 1970 were born. They were granted a franchise in the struggling North American Soccer League. This league, founded in 1966, would last a total of nineteen years. It would provide the vehicle for soccer's brief explosion in America.

With its demise in 1985 the sport went into hibernation once again.

The Cosmos did indeed play in Downing Stadium. But they had one thing going for them that no other teams had. First, being owned by Time Warner they had enormous sums of money to toss around. Second, Steve Ross of Warner wanted the new team to succeed in a big way.

To this end, Ross and small band of investors began to put money into the New York Cosmos. But it was not until 1975, when the one and only Pele was lured away from Santos of Brazil to play for the Cosmos that the whole business simply exploded.

The book and movie explore the intrigue that surrounded all of these events. They describe at length the six year period when soccer fever seized America and propose various theories as to why it died even quicker than it came. Both works are entertaining and move along at a rapid pace. There is no time for boredom when perusing either of them.

I must confess, though, that I still don't quite get why the whole thing just fell apart. Was it the behind the scenes plotting of Giorgio Chinaglia? Or did the league simply expand too fast and soon? Why did the seventy seven thousand just stop coming to Giants Stadium? The answers are unclear in these works and may be

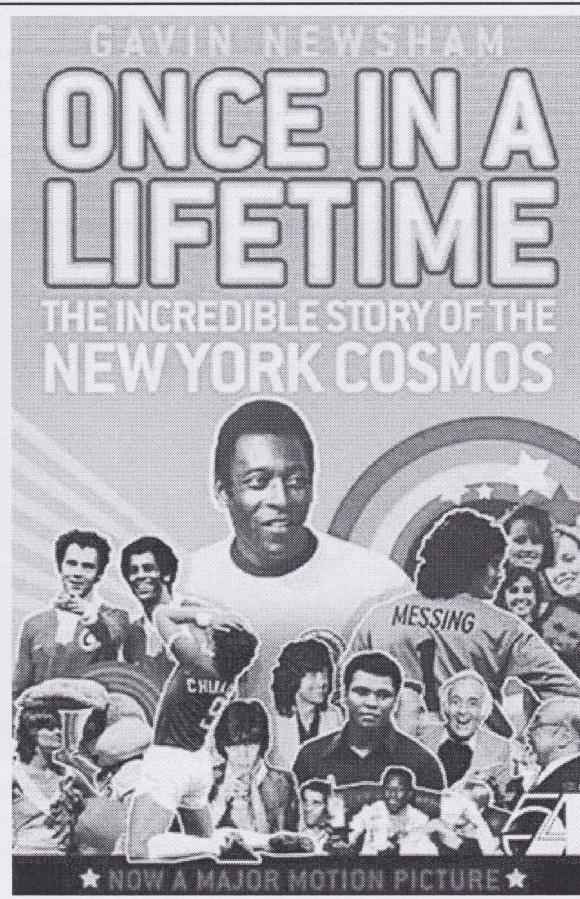
beyond the ability of any of us to reconstruct properly at this late date.

Nonetheless, both are entertaining and informative and worth a look by those interested in soccer, high finance and the strange practices of American culture.

What is of great relevance for racialists, for all those who favor the preservation of national, group, racial or simply community identity, is that the Cosmos were not just a moderately successful assemblage of international stars who, at times, played very well together. They were, probably, the first of what is now the accepted standard for all internationally successful soccer teams. They were a rootless group of talented mercenaries, men brought together by their overriding desire for huge sums of money.

Today this is the face of all world class soccer teams. Be they Juventus or Chelsea, Barcelona or Arsenal. We all know the names. They are the teams that, realistically speaking, no one else can beat. They will win their leagues. They are the Champions League. They are rich and will get richer. They are willing to sign anyone from any place in the world. All that links them to the past and the teams that once wore the kit is the name. There is nothing Mancunian about United except their name. Even the shirts worn are covered by advertisements. No space is free of the need to make more money for those who already have so much of it. Even the supposedly hallowed uniform is just another space to place an ad, as is the pitch, as is, well, everything.

To some this whole system seems both tasteless and silly. What is the point of the Premiership if eighty five percent of its participants cannot aspire to any real success beginning with the kick off on opening day? What does it mean to play for Manchester if your nationality, religion,



race and very existence has nothing in common with those who support you? There was a time when this was somewhat disconcerting to the folks in the stands. Soccer supporters the world over resisted the idea of stocking their teams with those of other races or of identities that struck against the root of their own identity. (It is less than two decades ago that the first Catholics play for Glasgow Rangers.) When Busby's Babes died in the crash a city mourned because the "babes" were from them. They were of the same stock as those in the stands.

Today this resistance is largely forgotten. Colleges in the American south, whose history and self image were, for a century, linked to the race and memory of that region and its culture, were first coerced and then acquiesced and later embraced the notion of being represented by largely non-white sports teams.

Rhodesia wanted to preserve, from 1965 till 1979, a way of life, best for white and black, but, among other strategic errors, it was the desire to play international sports which helped wear them down. South Africans also experienced the same yearnings.

Thus, instead of sport becoming, as it long was, a means to solidify a community and its memories it has often become yet another means to destroy those ties that bind us to our tribes and histories. There is no past, merely a present, full to the brim with consumerism and profits.

Ironically, the multinational faceless capitalists have used the deeply felt need of men to experience themselves as part of larger tribes as a means to milk them and ruin their real identities. Team loyalties are now the means to get the consumer to shell out his hard earned cash for an endless flow of ever changing kits and caps. All must change yearly, because we wouldn't want last year's kit to resemble this year's as someone might not buy the new one.

This fleecing reaches astonishing proportions among the billionaire higher level teams but it exists on almost all levels of league play. The owners want to make money. The players want to make money. But what is it that we the supporters want? We make no money. We actually give away our money in pursuit of, well, what?

It will not suffice to say that supporters are pursuing entertainment. This may be true in America or in the corporate boxes of the Premiership. But for those who travel hundreds of miles with their teams, in far from ideal accommodations, to stand in driving rain and freezing temperatures, often to run the risk of police harassment and hooligan violence, what is it that those supporters seek?

Clearly they seek the tribal bonding of old, they are their teams, they are united in good times and bad with loyalties firmly pledged. They are "warriors," at times literally but always, at least, metaphorically. They are loyal to parents and grandparents, to old neighborhoods, to the roots of race and religion and class and political allegiances.

And, if just a few decades past these allegiances would have been seen as good things, today, under the leftist mind controllers of contemporary governments and schools, this is no longer the case. The "pious" football supporter is thus, in many ways, an anti-establishment man. He thumbs his nose at Big Brother. Don't tell him about all men being the same and that home and place and race are all meaningless. Don't tell him not to be competitive or tribal based and don't bad mouth to him his ancestors and things that they loved. At the end of the day the football supporter refuses to say that he loves Big Brother. Thus, in the totality that is the vast cultural resistance to new world orders, large and

small, the football supporter is another opponent, an inevitable recipient of the System's animosity and persecution.

What the Cosmos represented, on the other hand, was the world of sports reduced to the status of global capitalist tool. For all the glitter and glamour, for the money and super star players and even for all the very talented performances the team put on for a few years, they never sank any roots. At the end of the day, the Cosmos were about money and more money, not about loyalty and love and memory. Thus, as any rootless tree, despite how big and strong it may seem, it will be felled by a powerful, and not so powerful, winds. The Cosmos encountered difficulties and like the entire North American Soccer League the difficulties very quickly proved fatal.

One could never imagine Lazio's current troubles sealing the club's doom and cutting its links to certain segments of Italian political consciousness. Linfield may not be a serious force in the football world but one cannot imagine them ever passing away and forgotten in the world of Loyalism and Protestantism. And this is what being and will hopefully always make the experience of European and South American football so

impervious to the advances of the plutocrats and their assorted financial fates.

Of course, with the big name clubs these two tendencies vie with each other. To what extent is "You'll Never Walk Alone" a reality, and to what extent is it a gimmick, another means to market a product. And the answer is that, increasingly, it is both. The football supporter must battle against the deadening commercialism of his game just as he must battle against the deadening commercialization of his very life. On the other hand sports is a very vital experience, so that even rooting for the Cosmos probably struck some deep chords in the hearts of those who watched Beckenbauer and Chinaglia in the late seventies.

For the true radical nationalist or radical racialist there is no doubt that the preservation of race and memory, of history and identity is an all encompassing task. Loyalty to one's race and nation includes loyalty to family and friends and yes, one's local football side. This task probably fits better with supporting lower division or non-league teams than by following the exploits of foreigners hired by billionaires. Of course, the skills are far worse at those lower levels but is that really what it is all about at the end?

Further it must be emphasized that the whole "football thing" is largely a white thing. Non-whites although very talented and thus much represented on the field are a very tiny portion of the crowd. This too annoys Big Brother. We mustn't have those white folks getting together and getting excited. Of course, if we can sell them enough trashy souvenirs and get them to join in mindless mantras of "kicking out racism," well maybe we can make something positive out of the white people's silly enthusiasm.

It is worth reading and watching the story of the New York Cosmos in order to see what a horrible thing sports can become. Yet, despite the intrigues of the wealthy and conspiracies of Chinaglia, the dark tale of the Cosmos is often illuminated. The creativity of Carlos Alberto, the majesty of Pele, the dogged nose for the net of Chinaglia, the combination of talent and toughness of Neeskens do, despite all, verify that it is still, the "beautiful game."

And for men of roots the world over it is still the most popular means to create an enclave away from the mind controllers. It is today an imperfect home but it still better than that of the EU and the Bush/Blair silliness.

Reviewed by Peter Anderson, Trenton, New Jersey



Italian striker Giorgio Chinaglia, formerly of Lazio, played alongside Pele for New York Cosmos, where he became the NASL's all-time leading scorer. He currently faces criminal charges in Italy.



Book Review: *From White Australia to Woomera - Australia's Migration Policies* by James Jupp

Published by Cambridge University Press, 2003, ISBN 0-521-53140-3 (pbk), 256pp. Available from Cambridge University Press, 40 West 20th Street, New York, NY 10011-4211, or from www.amazon.co.uk for £16.99

Editors note: Part one of Ian Freeman's review appeared in our last issue - #26 of H&D and the final part three will be published in our next issue - #28 (April-June 2007).

Cunningly, immigration figures dropped to their lowest level for decades just after White Australia was dropped, so the electoral horses were not frightened by the spectacle of dusky or Asiatic hordes flooding in. Not straight away. Instead, in a tactic to be used again and again, media "humanitarian" sob-stories were used to soften up the Australian public to accept a few thousand Chilean "refugees" (mostly Communists whom Pinochet had laxly failed to shoot).

It was only after the supposedly "right-wing" Liberal-National Coalition came to power in 1975 that the floodgates were opened. The incoming Fraser Government pledged "no return to White Australia", and whilst recreating the Immigration Department ensured that it was headed by safe multiracialist liberals Michael MacKellar and then Ian McPhee. Whilst the old guard of Immigration officers were mostly left where they had been dispersed and replaced by a young liberal new intake.

In 1976 this enabled Australia to start the waves of alien Immigration that have now transformed it from 0.25% to 15% non-White and rising. Using the "humanitarian" excuse which puts opponents on the apparent moral back foot, tens of thousands of Lebanese ostensibly "fleeing the Lebanese Civil War" were followed by similar numbers of Vietnamese "Boat People".

In fact most of the latter let into Australia never set foot in a boat, being flown direct from Vietnam under a 1982 "Orderly Departure Agreement" deal between the Australian Government which wanted "to bring Australia closer to Asia" ethnically if they could not do it geographically and a Communist regime in Vietnam happy to dump dissidents on someone who seemed actually to want them. As usual most Lebanese and Vietnamese were not political refugees but economic migrants, who then proceeded to carve up the suburbs of Sydney and Melbourne between them in vicious gang wars, upon which Jupp is for some reason silent.

Meanwhile in 1979 a new "non-racist" points scheme for Immigrants allowed Chinese to flood quietly in. Jupp provides a litany of statistics on the gradual Asianisation of Australia that followed, together with much revelling in the burgeoning in-

dustry of "multiculturalism" thus engendered. A lucrative tax-payer-funded trough on which he personally waxed fat.

As Jupp rightly admits, there is no evidence that the Australian people wanted this total transformation of their country's immigration policy. Or the total ethnic transformation – familiar to American and British readers – of many areas of Australian cities, such as Bankstown in Sydney, in the space of a couple of decades. Indeed, as Jupp loftily observes "Bringing in newcomers and changing the ethnic character of a society is rarely

very popular".

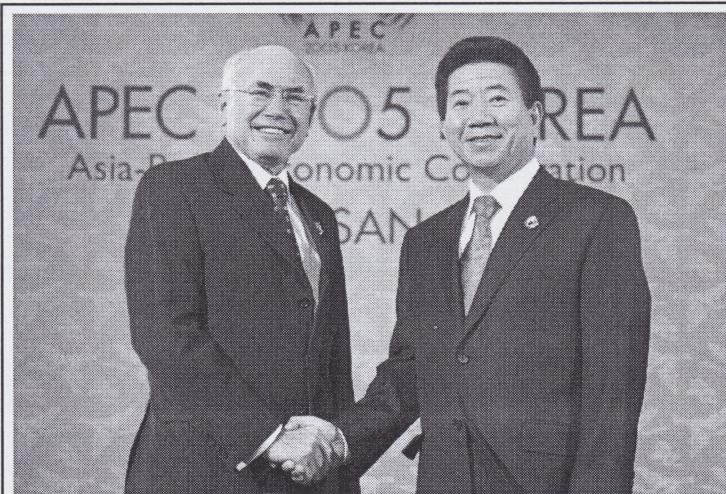
One might naively suppose that in a democracy, where supposedly the will of the people prevails, policies that aren't very popular, and even more so ones like the ending of White Australia that are very unpopular, would be overturned that the people's will be done. Or at least that someone like Jupp, who trumpets the virtues of a "liberal democratic society" on every page, would think that's what ought to happen.

Not a bit of it! One of the merits of this book, written by a liberal multiracialist academic for other liberal multiracialist academics, is the extent to which the mask is let slip. The "liberal democrat" Jupp in fact yields nothing to the hardline NS fringe in his contempt for democracy and his belief that in principle the people are an ignorant herd who need to be ruled for their own good by an elite of their "bettters".

Ruled – exactly as in Hitler's Germany – by propaganda and media manipulation behind a façade in which they can vote so long as their votes change nothing. Hitler's ends assuredly differed from those of liberal elitists like Jupp (and the politicians from Macmillan to Blair, Whitlaw to Howard, who willingly dance to their tune). But they share the means. With, in the liberals' case, an added seasoning of gross hypocrisy and humbug poured over it all. At least Hitler didn't pretend to believe in democracy whilst he was destroying it!

Quoth Jupp, only four pages into his tome: "I do not accept that majority opinion is always right. Changing public opinion is a necessary feature of democracy and in this area often essential". Another important feature of Jupp's idea of "democracy" is making sure that the voters are not only told what to think by the State but don't have a choice even if they have the temerity to disagree "Government advocacy is likely to be most effective when it is unequivocal and has bipartisan approval".

This means both parties that either govern or have any realistic chance in the near future of doing so follow the same line laid down by Jupp and Co. so the voters get that line regardless of which one they vote for. Exactly what happened from 1966 onwards when both major Australian parties dropped



Australian Prime Minister John Howard (left) with South Korean President Roh Moo-hyun, has abandoned the "White Australia" policy and now sees his country as part of Asia.

the White Australia Policy - one actually scrapped it and the other made clear that if elected they would not restore it: one politicians' promise that was kept!

Heavens forfend that the peasants get a say! As Jupp puts it "Glorifying the common sense of the common people can lead to the crudest populism" (shudder!) Especially as Jupp is well aware of what the people actually want – on this issue "xenophobia and nativism" (more shudders! Frightful oiks!).

He quite clearly doesn't believe the common sense of the common people ought to prevail in principle in a democracy because democracy is in principle about the will of the people being done. Still less does he believe, as Nationalists ought to do, that on this and many other issues the will of the people ought to prevail in practice because their instincts are sound. Honed by millions of years of Natural Selection in the interests of racial survival, a process wiser in its outcome, even if possibly quite unconscious in its workings, than any of us as short-lived mortals.

Jupp's quite open disdain for the common herd and contempt for democracy as anything more than a façade and puppet show through which the self-selected liberal elite rule is a vindication from the horse's mouth, shining through from every page of this book, of everything Nationalists have always said on this subject.

But there is another lesson from this – democracy and the will of the people is their enemy, not ours. In Australia, and Britain, and America, and pretty well everywhere else the survival of the White Race is imperilled by developments over the last half-century, the threat to our racial future did not come from "degenerate democracy" but its opposite.

In every case, from mass Afro-Asian Immigration in Britain, through the end of segregation in the American South, to the end of White Australia, the will of the people was the one thing that did NOT prevail. If it had, if democracy had delivered in practice what it promises and what its rulers give lip service to in theory, none of these disasters would have happened. Nationalists must understand that we can trust our own peoples. That we need more democracy, not less.

Certainly, as we see when we look at Jupp's account of what happened in Australia when the worm turned and the "peasants" revolted, we need to mobilise the people and help them to achieve what they want. But that is the opposite of liberal internationalists' desire to make them want what their rulers want.

Jupp goes on to relate how the Australian public, after initial stirrings of disquiet at the end of the WAP, were cunningly sent back to sleep again. Asians rose from 10% of Immigrants in 1972 when WAP was abolished to 40% in 1984 and 51% in 1991, averaging 40% of the annual intake since 1983.

What is interesting, and Jupp does analyse it in a way from which we can and must learn, is the almost total lack of resistance to all this. In Britain and many other countries, the same period also saw the advent of mass alien Immigration.



Pauline Hanson, whose One Nation party benefited from a white backlash in the late 1990s

The difference was there was at least some resistance. We had Enoch Powell and the National Front. France had Le Pen and the FN. Australia, until the late 1990's, had nothing.

Jupp gloats in some detail over the minuscule size and political irrelevance of the Australian racial nationalist movement throughout the 1970-1995 period. Some of this was the movement's own fault, the usual litany of personality clashes and schisms. The only organisation with anything approaching a mass base, the League of Rights, was obsessed by conspiracy theories and eschewed any attempt to build an electoral force in favour of trying to be a conspiratorial secret society itself. Its own failure to achieve anything thereby, despite recruiting quite widely, and in sometimes surprisingly high places, especially in Queensland, should have taught it something relevant to its political analysis on the real-world effectiveness or otherwise of such "Hidden Hands".

The group with the most money, the Australian wing of the US Lyndon LaRouche organisation, was the one with the battiest platform (essentially, the British Royal Family are an international gang of drug dealers behind Communism and multiracialism!).

The most significant intellect on the Australian Movement scene, Dr Jim Saleam, was surrounded by those unable to grasp his ideas within the Movement, politically isolated from anyone significant outside it and so was unable to make the important contribution his abilities deserved and deserve. Other sections of the Movement (such as the Australian National Front, Nation Action and the Australian Nationalist Movement) were obsessed about "ideological purity" to the exclusion of actually doing anything, launched futile and disastrous forays into "direct action" and otherwise indulged themselves in the organised pursuit of irrelevance.

Potentially more relevant and trenchant critics of what was going on, like Professor Geoffrey Blainey, on the other hand were too afraid of being branded "racists" to achieve anything beyond ineffectual hand-wringing. .

But none of this was unique to Australia. What was unique, or at least more marked, as Jupp points out, is that throughout most of the period in question the problem affected most White Australians very little. They were prosperous, contented citizens of "the Lucky Country". Like the Eloi in H.G. Wells' *Time Machine*, they were happy to play in the sunshine whilst beneath their feet the Morlocks multiplied and gathered strength to devour them.

When resistance did begin to grow, it began with questions not amongst nationalists or "right-wingers" but amongst environmentalists and economists about the wisdom of the prevailing policy of "populate or perish" and what the optimum population for Australia actually was. It has risen in the thirty years since 1976 from 13.5 million to over 20 million, mostly thanks to increasingly non-White Immigration and the higher birth rate of such Immigrants.

Reviewed by Ian Freeman, Northwich, Cheshire

The Rudiments of Defence Policy

There are people who regard the armed forces as (like the police) just another branch of the Race Relations Industry; so it needs saying at the outset that our armed forces exist for one purpose only, and that is the defence of this country and its people against foreign aggression. The last two words require some definition: 'foreign' means not sharing our ancestry or cultural loyalties; and 'aggression' means attempts to occupy or take over the governance of our homeland.

Clear enough so far? Then we may sensibly debate the current furore generated by General Sir Richard Dannatt's comments regarding present operations in Iraq and Afghanistan and – to the acute embarrassment of Whitehall – the ethical and political context of those operations. As recently appointed Chief of the General Staff his candid observations on such matters command close attention, since they endorse public anxieties regarding this government's domestic and foreign policies.

The General is clearly unhappy about the effects of Islamic infiltration on public security and the indigenous culture. And he obviously shares the view of all real patriots that misconceived foreign adventures in Iraq, Afghanistan and elsewhere can only exacerbate our own security problems, already serious enough from uncontrolled immigration.

But take a step back from the detailed content of the General's remarks and ponder the division opening between the political establishment and those directly involved in defending this country against foreign domination.

Note first that a renegade government is at risk from only two sources: a rebellious electorate and an irresistible *coup d'état*. The present government is justifiably confident that - given a feeble 'opposition', mass media support and voter apathy - the electorate is nothing to worry about; and that leaves a *coup d'état* as the only potential threat. Consequently, with the disastrous consequences of the alien invasion and EU governance becoming ever more apparent, the Whitehall renegades have a vested interest in keeping the armed forces well out of the way in pointless foreign imbroglios, allegedly to improve national security! And this notwithstanding the fact that top security officials are saying the number of potential alien terrorists now in Britain 'runs into many thousands'.

Anyone still functioning between the ears knows that alien terrorism cannot be prevented so long as there is a sizeable alien population in this country.

It therefore follows that deportation of most aliens is the only security measure with any credibility; and that even a successful campaign by our forces in Iraq and Afghanistan can only exacerbate the terrorist threat here in 'multi-cultural' Britain. This being so, what are British troops doing out there that could justify the casualties and massive expenditure involved?

The first rule of warfare is 'know thine enemy'; so national defence policy must be seen to relate to those foreign powers, agencies, ideologies and peoples bent on occupying our homeland or wishing to take over its governance.

There being no realistic prospect of a military assault by any

country hostile to Britain, an unarmed silent invasion abetted by renegade politicians becomes its only remaining strategy. After all, had several million Communist immigrants entered this country, why would the Soviet Union have needed to do any sabre-rattling? And now, with several million Muslims swarming in our towns, cities, government agencies, schools, colleges, police and mass media, who needs a holy war declaration to conquer the infidels? Added to which, renegade politicians, officials and media accomplices show no inclination to resist the alien occupation and subversion of our indigenous culture, security and institutions anyway.

Muslim immigrants have thus achieved far more than any of their parent countries could ever have dreamed possible by other means. In short, Britain, like some other Western countries, is losing the Third World War without a shot being fired.

In these circumstances it therefore makes every kind of sense for the British armed forces to concentrate their attention on the enemy within our borders; and that enemy has to include renegade elements in the indigenous population.

There can be little doubt that not only their commanding officers but also rank and file servicemen are nowadays reflecting on the fundamental absurdity of their present deployment when their homeland is already being surrendered by a renegade government back home. One can imagine the feelings of those injured servicemen in

a British hospital being abused by Muslims given open access to the wards. And of those servicemen on leave witnessing the alien infestation of their home neighbourhoods while they themselves are on notice to 'serve' in Iraq or Afghanistan.

Be assured, therefore, that renegade politicians have every reason to feel nervous about the mounting disaffection of the country's defence forces.

General Darratt's carefully-phrased public doubts about the Army's present deployment and its political context could be seen as a coded signal for a radical change in foreign and domestic policy. And while the Army will always be a dutiful and well-disciplined force, its morale is crucially dependent on confidence in the judgement and good faith of the political regime it is obliged to serve. So note well the military correspondents' reports of mounting unease among servicemen about their present role in Iraq and Afghanistan, notwithstanding the clipped, stiff-upper-lip responses of some senior officers on camera. That unease is certainly reflected in the British population at large. Peering ahead, it is therefore quite conceivable that mounting inter-racial tensions and major terrorist outrages in the UK could finally require military back-up of an overstretched police force.

As that situation would result in armed confrontation with the indigenous population during any major fracas, the strain on rank and file loyalties would become intolerable enough to make a military *coup d'état* almost inevitable.

Such a scenario has always been derided by a justifiably complacent Establishment; but it is later than such people think, and their dismissive comments begin to sound like whistling in the dark.

Frank Kimbal Johnson, Nottingham, England



General Sir Richard Dannatt, Chief of the Defence Staff, recently provoked alarm in Downing Street with his candid observation that British forces were trapped in an unwinnable war

Unsettling Accounts - An Update

The publication of my earlier article *Unsettling Accounts* seems to have ruffled a few feathers in Welshpool, and provoked responses from Nick Griffin himself as well as BNP treasurer John Walker.

Nick Griffin is unquestionably guilty of setting up straw men. He does not answer the arguments actually made against him, but instead refutes pseudo-arguments that no-one is advancing. Mr Walker however is guilty only of the lesser fault of not really understanding how statutory audit under the Political Parties, Elections and Referendums Act 2000 (PPERA) and scrutiny by the Electoral Commission work (or do not work, as the case may be). I will reply to their respective answers.

In his blog for 25th October 2006 Nick Griffin states the obvious, namely that a party with six or seven thousand members needs a full time administrative staff. No-one could credibly argue the contrary. From Joseph Chamberlain's Birmingham machine to the block captains of the U.S. Democratic party, to New Labour's Millbank and the declining ranks of full time professional Tory agents in England today, all serious political parties on both sides of the Atlantic recognise that it is necessary to employ (and pay) a cadre (to use one of Nick's favourite words) of full time salaried employees to coordinate and direct the efforts of volunteer activists. Anyone of any real ability employed in such a role could usually find much better paid employment in the private sector, so is making a sacrifice for the cause by working for low wages out of devotion to it. No-one should begrudge such people their modest remuneration.

What the members of any political party are however entitled to know is how many staff it employs (Nick Griffin cannot give consistent figures from page to page in the same set of accounts!) and what they are being paid. The brass neck required to claim that the BNP's accounts are a model of transparency staggers belief. Neither Nick Griffin nor John Walker disputes firstly that the true wages bill for full time staff in 2005 was not £247,592 as stated, but £292,212, or that the further sum of £168,555 largely went to pay part timers, treated as independent contractors rather than employees, so that against receipts of £672,246, £460,767 went on staff costs, not £247,592, as a superficial reading suggests. Put another way, more than two-thirds of the BNP's receipts go to pay wages, even though no individual member of staff is on a good salary, whereas the accounts suggest on a casual reading that fractionally over one-third of receipts are so applied. Latinists (and those, who like Nick, have had some legal education) will remember the old tag *suppresio veri et suggestio falsi*.

It is hard not to imagine that part of the explanation for this remarkable state of affairs is the bill for Mr Griffins ever present security detail, but that cannot be the whole story. It is tolerably clear that he is paying a large number of people relatively small amounts of money so as to make them beholden to him, and thereby to secure their loyalty. That is not a sensible use of resources from the party's point of view, even if it may suit the chairman's private purposes.

Mr Walker worked himself up into a near hysterical state in his article dated 29th October 2006 entitled *BNP finances are picture (sic) of health*. He too refutes a case that has not been made against him by protesting that Trafalgar Club transactions are included in the accounts supplied to the Electoral Commission. No-one has suggested otherwise. What was suggested is that he as National Treasurer has no day to day oversight or control

over Trafalgar Club affairs, which he admits, without saying who does, though there are no prizes for guessing that the controlling mind resides in Welshpool.

Interestingly, Mr Walker then goes on to analyse certain items in the accounts in greater detail than was given in the accounts as delivered to the Electoral Commission. In a party which had a normal annual general meeting this kind of issue would have been raised with the treasurer and the auditors in that context, and the explanation given then. BNP members have to rely on outsiders critical of Mr Griffin's leadership to put such questions to party officials, which is hardly a sign of Mr Griffin's much vaunted transparency.

Mr Walker's suggestion that the Electoral Commission goes over the BNP's accounts with a fine-toothed comb would be laughable were it not so seriously misleading. Its harassed and overworked staff have neither the time nor the inclination nor (by and large) the skills for such an endeavour, and rely in large measure on the auditors, who themselves rely heavily on the BNP's officers in a situation in which a considerable amount of expenditure was paid for by cash, which because of the nature of cash transactions was not subject to such strict control as cheque expenditure, and was not always recorded. The suggestion that some kind of double check is carried out is not true. Mr Walker's belief that the Electoral Commission does carry out a detailed review of any political party's accounts is deluded and worrying.

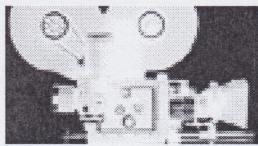
In one interesting respect, however, we hear only the sound of silence. The national treasurer can give no clear explanation at all why his auditors question whether his party is a going concern. The only answer given is that taking the regional accounting unit with head office funds, the balance sheet would show a credit balance of £25,000.

Since the regional accounting units' accounts are not posted to the Electoral Commission's web site, it is impossible to verify this statement, or to analyse any assumptions relied upon in reaching that figure (for example that straight line depreciation of plant and equipment is really appropriate). What must however be clear even to the non-technical reader is that on Mr Walker's own say so, it would be necessary to dip into branch funds held in the regional accounting unit in order to strike a positive balance.

In his Christmas message, Mr Griffin takes a rather different tack. He claims that BNP membership is up by about 30% in 2006. If that is true (and the time is long since past when your humble author ceased to believe Nick Griffin's uncorroborated word on any matter at all) then much is explained. Coupled with a £5.00 increase in the rate of membership dues, a 30% increase in membership will (assuming expenditure remains constant) significantly improve the figures on income and expenditure account, and so on the year end balance sheet. Increased subscription income of £84,000 or thereabouts would follow on Mr Griffin's figures (a putative membership of c. 7,800 members paying £30.00 as opposed to a membership in 2005 of c. 6,000 members paying £25.00). It will be interesting to analyse the 2006 accounts when they eventually appear (in July 2007, if 2006 is any precedent).

In the meanwhile, however, I will leave you with this thought. The BNP has enjoyed significant growth and electoral success in recent years, yet its finances remain precarious in the extreme. If the party is reliant on 30% growth to keep itself solvent, what will happen if the seven fat years are followed by even one lean year?

E.N. Ronn, London, England



Movie Review: Borat Cultural Learnings of America for Make Benefit Glorious Nation of Kazakhstan

Released by 20th Century Fox, November 2006, Running time 84 minutes, MPAA Rating R. Available on DVD from March 2007.

It's not easy explaining to his detractors exactly why *Borat* is so funny. To me, it's kind of like what *Jackass* would be if Johnny Knoxville and his boys had the brainpower necessary to become master satirists. It's insanity and discomfort on an epic level; it's lunatic stunts and unbelievable assaults delivered with a purpose; it's high-minded sarcasm and blistering social commentary wrapped up in a dirty brown, low-brow package. As a small part of *Da Ali G* show *Borat* was clever. Now as a movie, he's the funniest thing you'll see this year.

Borat is the brainchild of the Jewish comedian Sacha Baron Cohen, a mockumentary about a character poured from the mold of every bad third-world stereotype imaginable. In his native country of Kazakhstan *Borat* is a happy-go-lucky, well-known TV reporter with his own clock radio and a successful family. His sister is the fourth best prostitute in the country, and as he demonstrates during his self-introduction, one hell of a kisser. *Borat* approaches life with a zestful enthusiasm, and he's completely unaware that he and everyone in his country are sexist, racist, homophobic, anti-Semitic bigots.

While listening to *Talk Sport* radio one afternoon, I heard George Galloway, (a loony-left wing MP) waffling on about the movie. He thought *Borat* was awful and should be banned - as it has been in Russia - as it was 'racist' and 'anti-semitic' - my god, I thought I've got to see it!

Most American readers, will have seen or at least heard of Howard Stern, the Jewish-American comedian and DJ. Sacha Baron Cohen is like Stern's 'British' equivalent, but better. And like Stern he can get away (for the time being anyway) with being 'racist', 'sexist', 'homophobic' and doing 'anti-semitic' stuff solely because he is Jewish too.

Anyway, after taking us on a visit to see his village celebrate 'The running of the Jew' (don't even ask - just watch the movie!), *Borat* explains that he's making a documentary for the government of Kazakhstan. They're sending him to America to learn what makes that country so great, and then bring back that knowledge for the benefit of the great Kazakh people. He hops in a car, instructs the driver to start the mule pulling, and departs from his tiny, dirty village to head towards the *u-s-avay*.

On his original cable show, Cohen's formula was to travel America in character, forcing real people who weren't in on the joke to interact with and be offended by him; (including myself and David Duke, who Cohen 'interviewed' in a swanky DC hotel in 1998. This was the first and only time I've met Cohen personally and to say it was "an interesting experience" would be an un-

derstatement). Anyway, in doing so, he poked a sharp stick into the flaws of American culture, satirizing it while at the same time letting Ali G make fun of himself. Unlike the movie version of Ali G (*Ali G Indahouse*) which abandoned Ali G's formula in favor of a lame, scripted adventure; *Borat* sticks with what made the character so great to begin with, and only amps things up by wrapping *Borat*'s short collisions with random Americans into a single cohesive story with plot-driving scenes shot using actors.

The transition between moments where *Borat*'s reacting to and getting reaction from real people and when he's not is so seamless that eventually it becomes impossible to tell what's real and what's not in the film. It all flows together into one, complete movie. Every moment of *Borat* feels perfectly authentic, even when it's not. You'll get lost in the character, and forget when he is and isn't for real.

That's what makes the movie so insanely funny. *Borat* gives us actors out in public doing their thing, and half the time the reaction they get from hapless bystanders is as funny or even funnier than what they're doing.

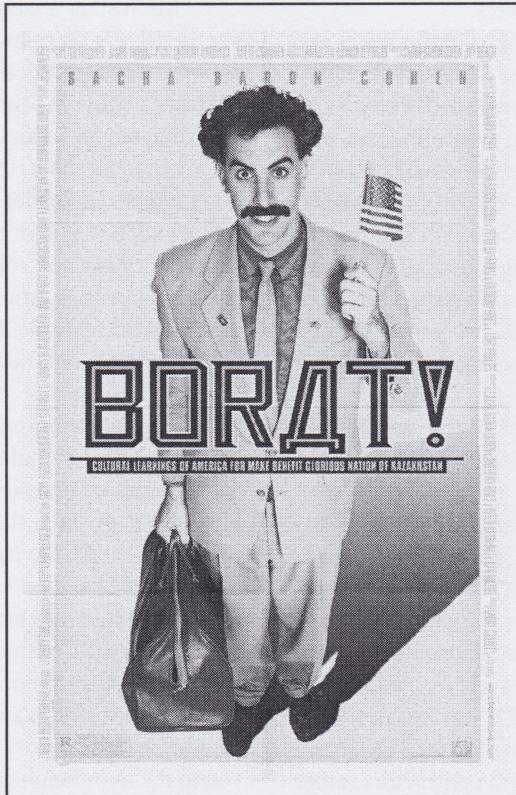
Every gag Cohen pulls off is turbo-charged, since you're laughing at what he just said and then laughing at the way the poor fellow he said it to is taking it. Cohen's commitment to his character is total. So much of what he does is off the cuff, and the way he holds it together as *Borat*, the way he always seems to know exactly what *Borat* should do in response to others is awe-inspiring. He stays with being *Borat* in the face of anything:

threats, physical violence, arrest. Nothing can sway him from sticking with the character.

The movie takes aim at both individuals and social institutions, and this time lampoons not just the Jews in America but the world outside it by *Borat*'s reactions. In a strange way though, it also says some rather nice things about the States, simply by comparison to *Borat*'s backwards, savage little home. Ultimately though, it's offensive, vicious, and unrelenting in its satire of everyone and everything. It's also ridiculously funny.

There are things in this movie that will literally blow your mind. A day after I saw it, I still have a hard time believing that *Borat* really went into a black ghetto to meet some soul-brothers; or his interviews with GOP'ers Bob Barr (who I have also met!), Alan Keys (who he gets away with calling a 'real chocolate face') and Newt Gingrich (who invites him round for dinner); or the big finale with 'CJ' (Pamela Anderson) actually happened. How does he get away with it? It's a rare movie that manages to be disgusting, filthy, and incredibly intelligent all at once. Sacha Baron Cohen is a genius, and his new movie is a comedic masterpiece. Oh, and it is ever so funny too!

Reviewed by Mark Cotterill, Blackburn, Lancashire



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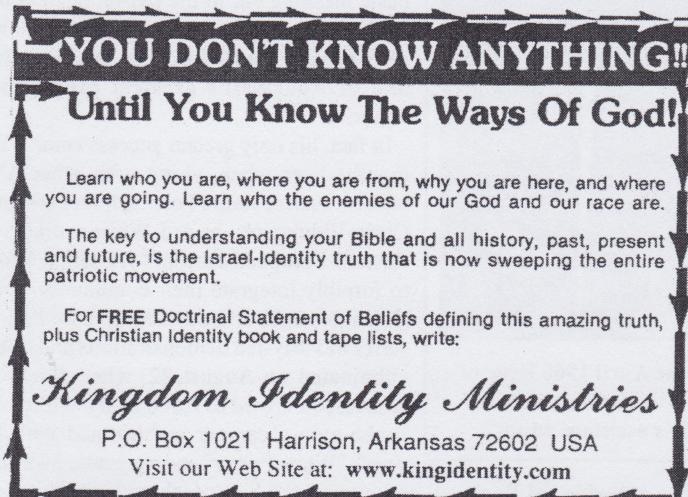
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George Lincoln Rockwell and the American Nazi Party - Part VIII

The Rockwell for Governor Campaign drained the Party treasury of what little funds it had. A scant two weeks after the election, the Internal Revenue Service padlocked the Party headquarters on North Randolph Street, claiming that the ANP owed \$5,000 in back taxes for the years 1963, 1964 and 1965. This was not an enormous amount of money, but it was more than Rockwell had, and the ANP lost its headquarters building. Fortunately, the stormtroop barracks a few miles away on Wilson Boulevard was owned by a supporter of Rockwell, and not by the Party itself, and hence was not liable to be seized. The barracks became the new headquarters. It was located on land that had formerly been a Confederate fort. Rockwell's troopers had nicknamed it "Hatemonger Hill."

The Party's financial prospects began to look up in 1966, however, thanks to Rockwell's speaking ability and Matt Koehl's ability to manage the national headquarters staff. Most improbably, Rockwell became a highly sought after speaker at universities and colleges. His message was so controversial (today we would call it "politically incorrect") that his appearances before student audiences were to standing-room only crowds. He was paid a few hundred dollars plus expenses for each speech.

It was a win-win situation: he got to spread the National-Socialist message first hand to tens of thousands of college students, while filling the Party coffers at the same time; back in Arlington, Koehl guarded the fort. Perhaps the high point of this phase of his life came on November 30, 1966, when he spoke to a packed house at his Alma Mater, Brown University. In the audience were a sizable number of Marxist and Zionist Jews, who were at a loss as to how to combat Rockwell. For most of his presentation, the protesters sat quietly, waiting for Rockwell to reveal himself as the monster they perceived him to be. As Rockwell slowly but inexorably won the White, gentile students in the audience over to his side, the frustration and apprehension among the Marxists and Zionists began to

mount. Near the end, they began to heckle Rockwell and to try to drown him out by chanting. Rockwell informed the audience that he was not going to proceed under such conditions, and if they wished him to continue speaking, they would have to "tell those Jews to shut up." In response, a roar came from the audience: "Jews shut up!" Rockwell finished without further interruption.

Earlier that year, in April, Rockwell scored what may have been his single greatest propaganda coup: an interview with him was printed in

Playboy magazine. The "interview" was actually a highly edited and censored combination of three interviews which Rockwell had granted Black author Alex Haley over some 18 months. At the time, it was the longest interview which *Playboy* had published. Haley, who had assisted Malcolm X in writing his autobiography, was a popular and respected writer. (In later years he was known as the author of the semi-fictional history of his family, *Roots*.) Rockwell was unhappy when he was shown the proof sheets of the interview as it had been "creatively shaped and interpreted" by *Playboy* editor Murray Fisher. However, Rockwell realized that this was a golden opportunity to get his basic message out to the red-blooded young adult males who made up the great majority of *Playboy*'s readership. The interview was one of Rockwell's greatest propaganda victories.

In fact, his only greater success came a few months later when, along with other ANP officers such as Ralph Forbes, John Patler and Chris Vidnjevich, he led White workers of Eastern-European descent in resisting efforts to forcibly integrate their community in the Chicago neighborhood of Marquette Park. A series of Party-led demonstrations and rallies culminated on August 22, when Rockwell addressed a crowd of 2,000 angry Whites. He spoke atop a camper emblazoned with the words "White Power" and a gigantic Swastika.

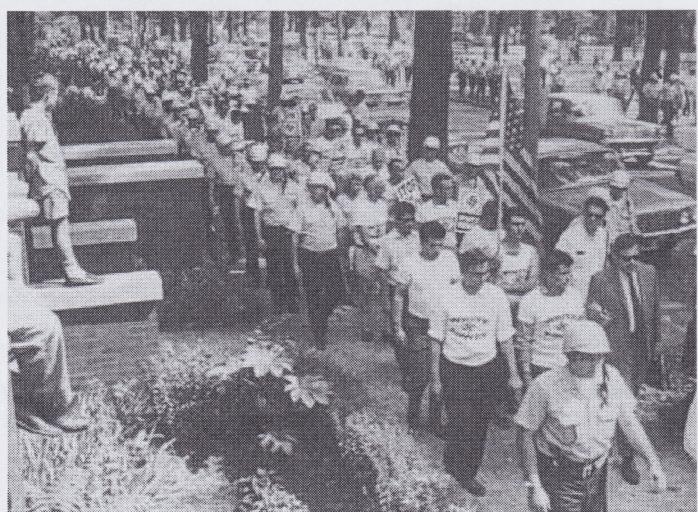
The crowd loved Rockwell and interrupted his speech with applause and cheers of support numerous times. When he was finished he was showered with cash donations. This was the largest and most heartfelt public show of support for American National-Socialism ever, before or since, and it must have been gratifying for Rockwell after years of wandering hated or ignored in the political wilderness. Excerpts of his speech were shown on television and printed in newspapers.

As a follow-up to the rally, the ANP announced that on September 10, it would lead a "White People's March" through a nearby Black neighborhood. This was the Party's response to provocative and intimidating Black marches through White neighborhoods. The politicians and the police attempted to prevent or disrupt the White People's March as best they could. A cordon of police officers surrounded the area where the marchers were to gather, and turned away hundreds of young Whites who showed up to participate. Still, some 600 local Whites manage to join Rockwell and his men as the march started. Almost immediately, police officers swarmed forward and arrested Rockwell and Ralph Forbes on a pretext. The thinking was that with Rockwell and Forbes arrested, the march would not go forward -- but it did. Television news reports showed a flowing river of Swastika and White Power placards. Once again, the American Nazi Party was in the headlines worldwide.

By all indications, his movement was going from strength to strength, and it appeared that Lincoln Rockwell was, at long last, going to be a serious player on the American political scene.



Rockwell was interviewed in the April 1966 issue of *Playboy*, coinciding with the 77th birthday of Adolf Hitler and the birth of H&D's assistant editor!



Rockwell's Chicago 'White Power' march, September 1967

As the year 1966 drew to a close, Rockwell could look back on the preceding 12 months with pride and optimism. As a result of his leadership of White resistance to forced integration in Chicago, he now had a potential base of mass support. As a further result of that activity, and of the groundbreaking interview in *Playboy* magazine, George Lincoln Rockwell and the American Nazi Party had become household names throughout America. Additionally, through his non-stop tour of speaking engagements at universities and colleges, and through the appearance of the first issue of the journal *National Socialist World*, he was now reaching not just a wider audience, but one that was better educated and that was in a better position to provide material support to the Movement.

All things considered, Rockwell felt that the ANP had successfully fulfilled the first part of his four-point strategy, which was to make the Party well-known, and was now ready to move on to the second part, which was to build mass support for American National-Socialism through educating the White population. A less-confident leader would have continued with a program of activities which had proven successful. Rockwell, however, realized that the sensationalist headline-grabbing which had been the mainstay of ANP operations thus far had run its course, and that it was time for a new direction.

Consequently, effective January 1, 1967, Rockwell announced sweeping changes to reorient the Party. His goal was to transform the organization from a noisy neo-Nazi activist group into a serious alternative for angry White Americans. The name "American Nazi Party" was retired and the party was rechristened the "National Socialist White People's Party." The old German NS salutation "Sieg Heil!" was replaced by "White Power!" In the months ahead, "White Power" was also used as the title for Rockwell's second book and as the name of the new Party newspaper. Also beginning in January, a new intra-party newsletter was launched, the *NS Bulletin*, which was issued by Major Matt Koehl, the National Secretary and de facto chief-of-staff. These changes were not popular with every faction within the Party, but Rockwell was convinced that they were necessary to attract a wider and more serious following. In the January issue of his personal journal, *The Rockwell Report*, he explained the rationale for new approach in an article entitled "White Masses Ready for Action."

Rockwell's enemies were also aware of the progress that he had achieved, and were understandably alarmed. The January, 1967, issue of *Esquire* magazine contained a 10-page profile of Rockwell and the Party by one Fred Shapiro, ominously entitled "The Last Word (We Hope) on George Lincoln Rockwell." The article was accompanied by retouched photographs which purported to show a dying Rockwell. *Mad Magazine*, a humor publication with a teenage readership, published a sticker which read "George Lincoln Rockwell Lives -- Unfortunately!" A Party supporter dining at an upscale restaurant in Miami reported that he overheard notorious Jewish gangster Meyer Lansky loudly tell his entourage that "When you have a naval commander in Chicago leading hundreds of Swastika-waving Polacks [sic], it's time to take action."

A more concrete threat was Rockwell's impending incarceration in Cook County, Illinois, based on a spurious charge of disorderly conduct. The jail in which Rockwell was to serve his sentence was controlled by Negro gangs, who had killed four White prisoners on separate occasions in previous months. Pending appeals, Rockwell was expected to begin his sentence sometime in the fall of 1967.

Undeterred by these and other threats, Rockwell and his men forged ahead. On June 9, 1967, Rockwell convened a national conference of Party leaders in Arlington to work out the mechanics of the transformation of the ANP into the NSWPP. Also invited to the meeting were former Party members who had set up a rival group known as the White Party of America. Rockwell's hope was that he would be able to re-enroll these erstwhile members back into the new Party. Among those pointedly not invited was John Patler, a former Stormtroop officer whom Rockwell had dismissed a few months earlier for causing dissension. The conference started off on a bad note: as soon as Rockwell began speaking, the White Party members in attendance got up and noisily stomped out, thus giving their answer to Rockwell's offer of reconciliation. However, after that inauspicious beginning, the conference proceeded smoothly and was deemed by all to have been a success.

Martin Kerr, Falls Church, Virginia

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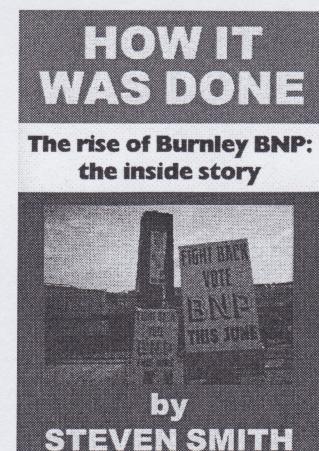
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Letters From Readers



Sir - Could you please tell me more about those "mammoths under the ice" which Ian Freeman (H&D 26) has our ancestors hunting there?

What on earth were these enormous creatures doing under the ice? And how and why did they submerge there? And how did our intrepid ancestors get at them? Ice-breakers? No, I just don't get it!

Kind regards,

Tony Young, London, England



Ian Freeman replies: Tony Young is clearly baffled at the turn of phrase I used about our Palaeolithic ancestors "hunting mammoths beneath the ice" in H&D 26. Had I referred to my continental holiday last year starting when I queued to drive onto the channel ferry beneath the White Cliffs of Dover, would he similarly envisage a line of cars and caravans entombed under hundreds of feet of Cretaceous chalk? The ice referred to is of course the cliffs of that substance at the leading edge of the glaciers which spread down to the English Midlands from the Pole during the last Ice Age. Beneath (or in front of and thousands of feet below the tops of it, if it makes it clearer!), but not underneath which, our ancestors hunted mammoths. Sorry if this was unclear.



Sir - Why not launch the 'Scotland First Party' - you'll have a very good chance of gaining one seat next year. You should also launch the 'Ireland/Welsh First' parties. You may as well capitalise on our in-bred cultural sectarianism.

Kind regards,

Sharon Ebanks, Birmingham, England

Editor's reply: If and when people in those nations wish to form their own parties I'm sure they will - in time. I don't think it's a case of "inbred cultural sectarianism", it's just that we are all proud to be different.



Sir - Congratulations on another terrific issue of H&D though the lead article by Lee Barnes has my head spinning. Thanks for alerting me to the BNP's disastrous and duplicitous U-turn. *American Renaissance* has been infiltrated too.

I think we are allowing our movement to be diverted from action and drawn into endless Talmudic-style debates. The tail is wagging the dog. In a recent letter, David Lane asked me how many books and articles people needed to read before acting on their knowledge. Any time we allow ourselves to take sides in the Middle East, "they" have won. We validate the importance of an ancient Semitic border dispute.

Yours faithfully,

John Williams, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire

Editor's reply: We should be careful to distinguish between the BNP, a political party which rightly or wrongly adopts positions on domestic and foreign affairs, and American Renaissance, a magazine and forum which promotes discussion of racial questions, but which has no official "party line" on policy issues such as the Middle East. It is therefore reasonable to accuse the BNP of a "U-turn", but not to cast the same aspersions at AR.



Sir, Below are the details of BNP Organiser Mr. Kevin Hughes. Kevin is being held as a political prisoner and can be contacted at this address:

Political Prisoner Mr. Kevin Hughes XB4290, HMP Featherstone, New Road, Featherstone, Wolverhampton WV19 7PU England.

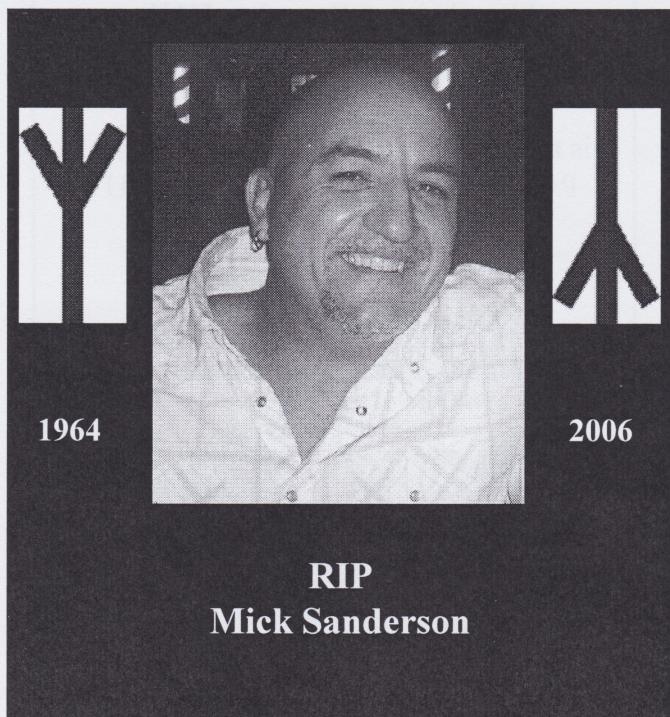
Kevin needs as many letters as possible and has asked me to try and get you all to write to him. Letters to Kevin must include a stamped addressed envelope and two A4 lined sheets with the senders name and address on the back of the outside letter. Please write and tell him about yourself and any nationalist news etc. that you feel would interest him. Please get friends and relatives to also write to him - we need to keep his spirits up.

For Race and Nation,

Tom Linden, BNP Organiser, Harrogate, Yorkshire



Sir, Possibly you have heard of me over the years. I and my fiancée Margaret Huffstickler are the chief writers, freelance now, for *The Barnes Review*, of which I was formerly the associate editor. Often the cover story and others come from us. I've been in the Cause since 1978, when I met Matt Koehl and of course Martin Kerr. I've known Bob Hoy since the early 1980s, and upon returning to Washington from Europe we have renewed our long friendship and pas-



sion for developing a white strategy. We both believe that the Democrat victory presages opportunities. The white vote has swung very tentatively Democrat, and now both parties must scramble to have it in 2008 without of course doing anything meaningful for white survival. We all know how Thatcher came up with a pseudo-anti-immigration platform to kill off the NF. In any case, the Hispanic invasion was a direct reason for the Republican loss.

I ran for Congress in 1990, and in an election marked by blatant electronic vote fraud, was granted 27% of the vote in central Tennessee in a three-man race which garnered much publicity. But first they stopped the vote count for two and one half hours.

The Republicans now try to steal every election electronically, by computer; but they could not snatch victory away this time when the polls accurately predicted a Democrat landslide. If Britain goes to computerized voting, then nationalist candidates will need a landslide to gain office.

I wanted to say that Bob Hoy gave me a back issue of *H&D* and it was a very good read: personable, stimulating, frank and honest, and graphically not bad either. I hope perhaps we meet some day.

BTW, my revered grandfather was from Yorkshire, the ultimate English gentleman; I ween he is my guardian angel. I know Nick Griffin a bit and Michael Walsh by much correspondence.

In the *TBR* newsletter I cover news by nationalists and revisionists. I go to Europe (just saw Duke, Varela, others), receive constant emails from activists, and speak a few foreign lingos. If you have any desire to send me striking news or analysis from Britain, I would be very grateful and would plug *H&D*.

A major point of interest for me for a year now has been the growing scientific evidence that 4% of the population are literally psychopaths, born as sadistic liars and not wired to have any conscience, and a very high percentage of democratic politicians precisely fit the psychopath profile. This insight really has legs with the public, and it puts our view of other races and of our own race traitors on a non-speculative basis.

Hail victory.

John Nugent, Alexandria, Virginia

Sir - I don't know if your readers in the provinces and in the States are aware that 'Black on Black' murders are now a regular weekend event in London (as they are in many US Cities). They mainly take place in nightclubs in the early hours, in the midst of large gatherings of clubbers. For example, on Hallowe'en night, one 19 year old man was killed and two injured in the Aristocrats club in Camberwell, close to where I live in London. People reported that you could not distinguish the gun shots from the fireworks. There were seventeen men shot and killed in London nightclubs in the last eight months. There has been a worrying rise in gun crime among teenagers and young men in south London. For example, two 17 year olds were shot in front of dozens of black children in a McDonald's in Brixton in September this year. Perhaps there will be no need to repatriate West Indians if they exterminate themselves by this casual use of guns.

Yours for Race and Nation,

John Heath, Battersea, London

Sir - Just when the country - and Gordon Brown - are crying out for a sense of what it is to be British, our future King (and Supreme Governor of the Church of England) lets it be known that he will have a multi-faith coronation alongside the traditional Christian service. At a time when the doctrine of multi-culturalism has been

condemned by all communities as a failure, it seems perverse that our rather odd and off-beam Prince of Wales continues to embrace it. When we are crying out for the heads of the Church of England to stand up for our beliefs, he alienates the silent Christian majority. And to add insult to injury, he is determined to make Camilla Queen. You'd think having already debased the institution of marriage, he could at least leave this country's official religion intact. Keep up the good work with *Heritage and Destiny*.

Best Regards,

Lee Hampton, Workington, Cumbria



Sir, I'm not sure what Lee Barnes means by "millions of our people" being taken to "the slave markets of the East" by "Islamic Corsairs raiding Cornwall and Ireland". It is certainly true that it was White Europeans rather than Black Africans who were the first victims of the post-mediaeval slave trade, and indeed that North African Muslims rather than "racist Whites" were the original perpetrators.

Perhaps the leaders of Algeria and Morocco will follow Tony Blair's lead and abase themselves and apologise for their ancestors' misdeeds. Although I wouldn't wait up for this! But the figure of "millions" is a gross exaggeration, likely to undermine Mr Barnes' point. The highest estimate of the number of White victims of Arab slavers during the period of the trade, put forward recently by the American historian Professor Robert Davis in his new book *Christian Slaves, Muslim Masters: White Slavery in the Mediterranean, the Barbary Coast, and Italy, 1500-1800*, is of 1-1.25 million Europeans of all nationalities being enslaved. Most in fact were Eastern Europeans taken by the Ottoman Turks, who in that period ruled the Balkans and much of the Ukraine.

A more detailed estimate gives 7000 English people abducted by Arab corsairs between 1622 and 1644, the peak of the trade. Many in fact were ships' crews rather than inhabitants of coastal villages, although in 1631 the entire population of the Irish village of Baltimore were taken.

The trade was finally stamped out by the nascent US Navy in the first decade of the 19th Century, a fact of which Americans can be rightly proud. The total number of British and Irish people kidnapped into slavery by Muslims in the 16th-18th Centuries runs into tens of thousands, certainly, but not millions.

By overegging his custard Mr Barnes makes the whole dish inedible. Which is a pity, as his basic point is valid and worth making, whatever one may think of the rest of his argument.

Best Regards,

Charlie Stevens, Stoke-On-Trent, Staffordshire



Movement News Update

Autumn 2006 saw the British National Party hit the headlines nationwide - first with the acquittal of Nick Griffin and Mark Collett, greeted by calls for strengthened race laws, then with a *Guardian* exposé which plumb new depths of paranoia and hyperbole.

With the liberal media and establishment so obviously terrified of a racist backlash against decades of politically correct oppression, one might have expected the BNP to reap serious electoral benefits. While several polls have suggested that a significant segment of the public has considerable sympathy with BNP policies, actual results at the ballot box during the three months since the last *H&D* have once again been disappointing, and in some cases disastrous.

On October 19th the BNP's Manchester organiser, pub landlord Derek Adams, finished a distant third in **Manchester**'s Gorton South ward, part of the constituency of Gerald Kaufman, a veteran persecutor of British patriots. Mr Adams polled 185 votes (5.7%), more than 1,400 votes behind the Liberal Democrat winner. While the BNP never had a hope of performing well here, the result will hardly have helped lift the morale of the dispirited North West region.

Seven days later one of the BNP's strongest branches fought a by-election in the Rotherham West ward of **Rotherham** MBC on October 26th. Marlene Guest finished a strong second with 606 votes (26.2%) but was 418 votes behind Labour. Rotherham remains a BNP target area but party strategists are concerned that in such target areas they are unable to match the campaigning resources of their 'anti-fascist' opponents. While the BNP leadership continues its obsession with fratricidal purges it is scarcely surprising that many activists fail to sustain their commitment.

A typical example of BNP failure was the absence of a BNP candidate in the Rishton ward of **Hyndburn** on November 2nd. Five weeks earlier the party had launched a pointless spoiler campaign in the neighbouring ward of East Rural (part of **Blackburn with Darwen** BC) to split the racial nationalist vote and deny the England First Party any chance of victory, yet while East Rural voters had a confusion of options their racially conscious friends and relatives a few hundred yards away had no nationalist option whatsoever on the ballot paper. Just as Blackburn with Darwen are now clearly EFP territory, Hyndburn would until recently have been regarded as an area with BNP potential, yet the party's branch there seems to have disappeared.

Regular readers will have noticed that while in 2001 and 2002 the main BNP growth area was North West England, this region has suffered a notable decline in recent years. The new growth areas have included parts of Outer East London, parts of the West Midlands and (most of all) large parts of Yorkshire. At the end of 2006 all three of these new areas suffered serious setbacks.

A November 16th by-election in the Worsbrough ward of **Barnsley** MBC allows a clear view of the party's lack of progress in the six months since the May local elections, as this was a rare case of the BNP fighting a main election and a by-election in the same ward. Moreover this was also the first chance to assess the electoral impact of the massive publicity given to the acquittal of Nick Griffin and Mark Collett. The BNP duo's courtroom triumph was just six days before the Barnsley by-election, taking place just a few miles from the Leeds courtroom, but if the party expected an electoral dividend they must have been bitterly disappointed. While Malcolm Jennings had polled 395 votes (16.2%) for the BNP in May, in the by-election his support fell in absolute terms to 310 votes (18.6%), despite the absence of the Conservatives, who had polled 139 votes in May. The only silver lining to this cloud was the very poor performance of the far left

party Respect, whose by-election candidate finished bottom of the poll with only 91 votes, but the sad truth is that Respect will continue to have the last laugh for as long as it can rely on solid support in its Muslim heartlands, while the BNP fails to mobilise sufficient support to win its very different target wards.

By a strange coincidence the very next by-election, in the Aldridge North & Walsall Wood ward of **Walsall** MBC on November 23rd, also offered a chance to assess BNP progress and the impact of the Griffin-Collett trial publicity. BNP candidate Dominic Bugler finished a poor third with 222 votes (11.2%) - a significant decline from the 671 votes (18.8%) achieved in the same ward at the May elections. One Griffinite on the *Stormfront* internet forum had suggested that it was a "realistic

hope" for "the BNP to increase their share of the vote from 18.8% to, say, 25%." In fact the party achieved less than half of this "realistic" target, a disaster which was predictably ignored by the BNP website and which was the worst possible start for the West Midlands BNP in its attempt to recover from the debacle of the Sharon Ebanks resignation (see below).

On November 30th the BNP's busy autumn by-election schedule continued with two contests on the same day. In **Newcastle**'s Lemington ward the party's regional organiser Ken Booth was a high profile BNP candidate with a high reputation dating from his NF days, but he finished a poor third with 383 votes (15.2%). To put this in context

the relatively tiny National Front polled 369 votes (11.4%) in the same ward back in 2003.

Meanwhile in the Hertford ward of **Scarborough** Borough Council the BNP had something to celebrate with a 27% share of the vote, as Patricia Scott polled 267 votes in a safe Conservative ward, with no other parties contesting the seat. While recognising Mrs Scott's achievement, one should admit that two horse races such as this one often produce unusual results. On several occasions racial nationalist candidates have polled well by standing as the sole rival candidate against the Speaker in general elections, notably when Dr David Brown, leader of an insignificant anti-NF splinter group called the National Democratic Party, gained 21.8% in Southampton at the 1970 general election.

On December 7th the BNP contested no fewer than three by-elections in very disparate areas. The party's highest hopes were in the West Shoebury ward of **Southend**, where Terence Jellis had polled 360 votes (13%) at the May elections. This time round Mr Jellis's campaign was boosted by the absence of the Alliance Southend Party, a group supported by dissident Conservatives whose candidate finished runner-up in May with 456 votes. Despite these favourable circumstances the BNP polled just 243 votes (17.9%) in a low turnout by-election, finishing 522 votes behind the Tory winner.

Like other racial nationalist parties the BNP has traditionally had little joy in Welsh and Scottish elections, so the result in **Conwy**'s Kinmel Bay ward was encouraging. Though a distant fourth the BNP's James Shortland won 137 votes (13.2%). Compared to most Welsh wards Kinmel Bay has a large percentage of English voters, since it contains several tourist resorts popular with English retirees. It is significant that the Welsh nationalist Plaid Cymru, which dominates many other parts of North Wales, did not even contest the ward.

In the Deane ward of **Horsham** District Council in Sussex the BNP polled 171 votes (12.7%). The party's candidate Richard Dreher will have taken particular pleasure in trouncing the UKIP, which despite its successes in European elections hardly ever manages a respectable vote in a local



A nationalist unity meeting at the Imperial Hotel, Blackpool, plans strategy for next May's elections - (left to right) ex-Cllr Barry Birks, Steven Smith, ex-Cllr Sharon Ebanks, Peter Rushmore, Cllr Mark Cotterill - more about this in the next *H&D*!

contest and had an especially miserable showing here with just 40 votes (3%). Yet the fact remains that areas such as South East and South West England, though they have a few strong BNP branches with committed activists, are not going to produce BNP victories any time soon. For the time being any such victories are going to come in or near the racial battlegrounds of Outer London, the West Midlands, Yorkshire and North West England - and it is worth repeating yet again that the BNP has not won a local by-election since Goresbrook ward, **Barking**, in September 2004 - more than two years ago.

On December 14th the BNP fought its last elections of an eventful 2006. In Skerton West ward, **Lancaster**, BNP candidate Chris Hill managed only 93 votes (11.2%) in a by-election whose pathetically low turnout may have been influenced by winter weather. This was well down on the 220 votes (15.9%) achieved by Mr Hill in an earlier by-election in the same ward on June 22nd. In both elections the Liberal Democrats, far left and Greens stood aside, fearing a far stronger BNP campaign. It is worth noting that Mr Hill's latest vote was lower than the 13.8% achieved in the nearby Heysham South ward at an earlier winter by-election back in February 2004 by Paul Bamford, fighting the first ever by-election for the then unknown England First Party.

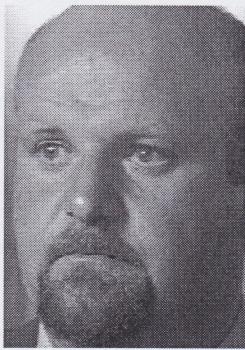
The BNP entered the Grange Hill by-election in **Epping Forest** with high hopes of being the main challengers to the Liberal Democrats. After all, the BNP holds six seats on Epping Forest council, making it (with **Burnley**) their second strongest council area in the whole of the UK. Moreover the ward is within easy reach of other London and Essex branches, so in theory Jacqueline Carne's campaign should have been able to draw on a substantial pool of activists. Yet on December 14th it was the Conservative Party, despite its leader's embrace of far left orthodoxy on race and other issues, which gained the seat, with the BNP in a distant third with 302 votes (19.5%).

Away from the ballot box the BNP's problems multiplied in late 2006. The long drawn out saga of **Calderdale** Cllr Richard Mulhall, once one of the party's highest profile successes, finally ended on October 20th when a crown court jury convicted him on four charges of benefit fraud. Cllr Mulhall was found guilty of claiming benefits while failing to disclose that his partner had started to work. The judge commented that "this defendant has been convicted on the clearest possible evidence of defrauding the council which he says he spent twelve years trying to get elected to and he continued to defraud the very people he had been elected to serve. I take a particularly serious view of a councillor cheating his own electorate."

On December 14th Cllr Mulhall escaped a prison sentence but was ordered to perform 200 hours of community service. Oddly enough I had always regarded Cllr Mulhall as among the most honest of the leading personalities in Nick Griffin's BNP, and I hope (but sadly do not expect) that a forthcoming appeal may clear him of these benefit charges. Reliable sources tell me, however, that the BNP leadership has already decided to ditch him, and he has privately been urged to resign his seat before having to face the electorate in May this year.

Those May elections in Calderdale will inevitably be overshadowed by the Mulhall case, whatever the outcome of his appeal. Until very recently the BNP would have looked to the West Midlands as a beacon of hope to offset any such problem areas. However the West Midlands now has even worse problems of its own.

One of the most loyal Griffinites until very recently was Sharon Ebanks, a dynamic organiser who built up **Birmingham** BNP into a genuine electoral force and also played a major role in national party fundraising. Sharon was elected to Birmingham City Council in Kingstanding ward, following a clerical error by the returning officer. While it was always likely that her election would be annulled, the legal



Two faces of Yorkshire BNP: (left) Halifax Cllr Richard Mulhall, who narrowly avoided a prison sentence after being found guilty of benefit fraud; (right) Marlene Guest, a good bet to be Rotherham's first BNP councillor, who took 26% in an October by-election

procedure required to accomplish this afforded an opportunity for the BNP to draw attention to many other corrupt or irregular practices in Birmingham elections, some of which had already been exposed by a judicial investigation.

To this end the BNP encouraged Cllr Ebanks to exercise her legal rights and raised funds so that she could be properly represented. Racial nationalists worldwide donated thousands of pounds to finance Sharon's legal expenses. Even Nick Griffin's most cynical enemies would never have predicted the next move - Cllr Ebanks was presented with a legal bill, and the BNP refused to pay, despite having raised around £7,000

specifically for this purpose.

When Cllr Ebanks understandably objected to this cynical and fraudulent betrayal, her record of loyal Griffinitism didn't save her from instant dismissal, nor did it protect her from insolent demands for cash by Griffin's acolyte David Hannam. Mr Hannam must have a fine sense of irony, since he was once jailed for distributing anti-semitic literature, and "anti-semitism" was one of the Griffinites against Cllr Ebanks!

Cllr Ebanks replied: "I'm sacked for speaking out about Lee Barnes and the lack of transparency regarding the BNP accounts. I'm sacked for telling John Walker that if the party couldn't raise £5,000 for my costs then serious financial mismanagement must be going on." Along with numerous Birmingham members, she has now formed the New National Party, and intends to contest numerous wards in Birmingham at the May elections. *Heritage and Destiny* has already begun moves towards an agreement between the various parties and individuals that have emerged from the BNP's divisions, so as to avoid a split in the racial nationalist vote in May.

The disintegration of the BNP in its former target areas has now become so rapid and widespread that it cannot be covered in detail in *Movement News*. In **Oldham** former organisers Mick Treacy and Anita Corbett are now in open dispute with the party hierarchy and are likely to field independent candidates, backed by the bulk of the old BNP membership from Oldham's glory days. In **Clitheroe** a branch which was once highlighted as a Griffinites success story has now crumbled and is likely to be overtaken by the EFP. In **Keighley** the former Bradford councillor Angela Clarke has resigned from the BNP and from the local town council - her problems started when her partner Warren Bennett fell out with Griffin. In **Barking & Dagenham** two councillors are set to be forced into resignation by bankruptcy and high profile organiser Richard Barnbrook is struggling to fight off a putsch. On a national level two of the party's leading personalities, webmaster Steve Blake and legal officer Lee Barnes are at each others throats. Blake recently told Barnes: "You're a charlatan Barnes, you are no more a 'legal advisor' than I am and you have no lawful authority, (which you claim) over the party's legal interests. Why would you, when you are not even a member who abides by the Constitution? When the truth comes out you will be the laughing stock of the membership today." As we go to press we learn that Mark Payne, once a leading Griffinites and former BNP deputy treasurer, has been expelled from the party.

Confronted by this demoralising chaos Nick Griffin has retreated ever further into his factional ghetto, relying on the advice of neo-conservatives like Lee Barnes. When the BNP is desperate for funds Griffin has undermined the confidence of donors by raising money under false pretences and failing to produce transparent accounts. When the BNP is desperate for activists Griffin has alienated some of the most loyal and active members of the party through his paranoid purges and hypocritical edicts - most recently banning Lady Renouf from speaking at a **Croydon** BNP meeting (see p24). And a time when Britain demands clear and courageous leadership in defence of race and nation, Griffin subordinates both to the vain pursuit of multiracial 'respectability'.

Peter Rushmore, Manchester, England



DVD Review - *Jailing Opinions*

Produced by Telling Films this DVD is available from PO Box 18812, London, SW7 4WD. U.K. price £9.99 +£2.50 p&p, U.S.A. price \$19.99 +\$6 p&p. For other countries please enquire to tellingfilms@hush.com

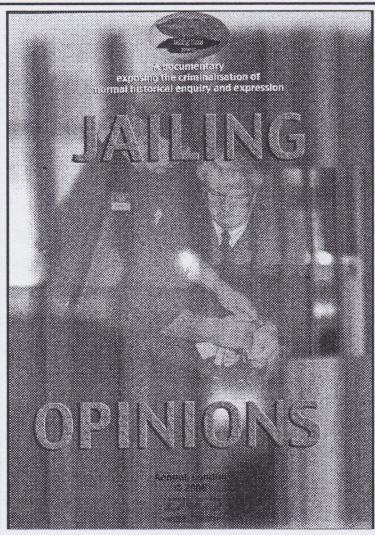
2006 was the year when persecution of historical revisionists hit the headlines worldwide, largely thanks to the imprisonment of the British historian David Irving. Yet some racial nationalists still try to avoid the questions raised by revisionists, arguing that these have little direct relevance to their target voters and risk tarnishing the racial nationalist message by association with national socialism.

Those comrades should see this new DVD. Although based on a symposium organised by the Danish Society for Free Historical Research in Copenhagen on January 28th 2006, it is aimed at an audience way beyond the converted and produced to a very high standard. We must hope that various sections of our movement will learn from this DVD that modern editing and production techniques can help project our message more effectively.

The main speakers on *Jailing Opinions* are Lady Michele Renouf, who has been one of the most active campaigners on behalf of persecuted revisionists, and Richard Edmonds, former BNP national organiser, who has tirelessly promoted revisionist publications for more than a quarter of a century. From the old BNP bookshop in Welling, Richard used to despatch copies of the revisionist classic *Did Six Million Really Die?* to every corner of the globe, even while building the party which shook Britain's political establishment. His experience should convince the modern BNP that (even leaving questions of principle aside) there is no necessary contradiction between fighting historical battles and fighting to defend 'Rights for Whites' - indeed these are separate fronts in the same war. The overriding message of *Jailing Opinions* is that a fundamental premise of our civilisation is threatened by the criminalisation of revisionism - namely the "Hellenic premise of source scepticism". The triumph of Greek civilisation over Eastern despotism established the principle of free enquiry, as noted by the military historian Victor Davis Hanson in his book *Why the West Has Won*. If Dr Hanson had the courage to join the revisionist cause, he could perhaps write a sequel showing the way that the concept of thought crime is accelerating the decay of white society - *Why the West is Losing!*

Six years before the symposium filmed for *Jailing Opinions* the orthodox view of the Holocaust was carved on tablets of stone by the Stockholm International Forum at a conference organised by Swedish Prime Minister Goran Persson, British Prime Minister Tony Blair, and U.S. President Bill Clinton. The declaration issued by this forum insisted that "we share a commitment to encourage the study of the Holocaust in all its dimensions". However it also maintained that "the unprecedented character of the Holocaust will always hold universal meaning." In its guidelines for teaching about the Holocaust, the forum blatantly stated that "care must be taken not to give a platform for deniers" and that one should not "seek to disprove the deniers' position through normal historical debate and rational argument."

We should note that the British delegation to the forum included, alongside then Foreign Secretary Robin Cook, Prime Minister Blair's personal envoy to the Middle East, Lord Levy of Mill Hill - the same Lord Levy who was arrested by Scotland Yard detectives last July investigating the sale of political honours. The historical orthodoxy imposed by Lord Levy and friends is no academic triflery - it is a tyranny which has become ever more blatant in recent years. Lady Renouf points out that Holocaust Memorial Day, far from complementing our existing Remembrance Day, makes a mockery of our valiant dead who supposedly died to preserve our freedoms.



Notable revisionist martyrs include Robert Faurisson, currently facing trial in France; Ernst Zundel, deported from Canada to Germany in March 2005 and still incarcerated at Mannheim prison pending his trial; and Germar Rudolf, deported from the U.S. to Germany in November 2005.

The imprisonment of David Irving gained more column inches of press coverage than all the other revisionist prosecutions combined. Irving was sentenced last February to three years in prison for "trivialising" or denying the Holocaust - something which is not a crime in his own country. As most readers will know, he was released from prison just before Christmas and has made clear that the experience of prison has not caused him to recant.

Among the many ironies highlighted by *Jailing Opinions* is the recognition by some of Irving's leading enemies, such as the American historian Deborah Lipstadt, that his prosecution would ultimately backfire. Anyone watching this DVD cannot fail to observe that even while relentlessly persecuting revisionists, the establishment has been forced to revise its own lies.

Among the most glaring examples is the saga of the memorial plaques at Auschwitz, which when blessed by Pope John Paul II commemorated the supposed deaths of four million Jews at Auschwitz-Birkenau. By the time I visited the camp in 1993 this had been recognised as a lie and the memorial inscriptions had been erased; they now bear a "corrected" inscription referring to one million, not four million, Jewish deaths - yet on pain of imprisonment we are required to continue paying homage to the myth of six million total Jewish deaths. As the former pop music impresario Lord Levy well knows, there's no business like Shoah business.

One of the most valuable lessons of this important and instructive DVD is that the whole edifice of Holocaust mythology is based on "evidence" acquired by the most dubious methods. Modern viewers

already know the lies about weapons of mass destruction, the exposure of which may incidentally have assisted the revisionist cause, but as Richard Edmonds makes clear the Holocaust lies have an even more dubious pedigree. The Nuremberg trials abandoned the usual rules of evidence, with any report submitted by any of the four victorious powers (including Stalin's Russia) having to be accepted as truthful. Nor was the Red Army the only culprit in using torture and forgery to acquire evidence. The U.S. Judge Edward Van Roden discovered that the Americans had routinely tortured prisoners: "All but two of the Germans, in the 139 cases we investigated, had been kicked in the testicles beyond repair. This was Standard Operating Procedure with American investigators."

Eight years ago, just before he took over as leader of the BNP, Nick Griffin was himself prosecuted under Britain's notorious race laws for publishing a magazine called *The Rune*. Although then as now we did not have a law in Britain specifically prohibiting questions about the Holocaust, one of the charges against Griffin sought to bring Holocaust references within the orbit of the race laws. During his own trial Griffin was happy to accept the financial and moral support of revisionists such as Ernst Zundel, and Robert Faurisson testified on his behalf at Harrow Crown Court. As recently as 2005 Griffin spoke on the same platform as Lady Renouf at David Duke's conference in New Orleans.

Politicians alas have short memories. Nick Griffin is no exception. A few weeks ago the Croydon branch of the BNP invited Lady Renouf to address one of their meetings. One might have thought that Griffin would welcome this, especially after the production of this excellent DVD and given the fact that Griffin and Mark Collett had so recently emerged from the shadow of the courts. In fact Griffin banned the meeting, thus showing where he now stands in the battle between those who seek historical truth and those who seek to suppress it by any means necessary. *Heritage and Destiny* readers should waste no time in demonstrating that they also know whose side they are on - they can start by buying this DVD.

Reviewed by Peter Rushmore, Manchester, England